The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Bill for the Admission of Oregon.

Serious Charges Against the U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

Malfeasance in Office—Misapplication of the Public Moneys, &c.

Probable Release of Treasury Notes—Reduction of the Revenue Service—Condition of the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 13.

There is quite a commotion among the especial friends of the Administration in regard to the charges preferred against CHARLES N. PEASE, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, by Mr. MARSH, his book-keeper. MARSH has filed with the Department of the Interior charges against PEASE of malfeasance in office, misapplication of public moneys, and violation of the Sub-Treasury law by making his deposits in banks instead of the Sub-treasury, and with paying the expenses of the United States Courts in uncurrent and depreciated paper of the banks of Missouri and other Western States, instead of in gold and silver. He also produced a transcript from the books, showing that in less than four months PEASE has drawn from the public funds and applied to his private purposes more than $7,200, while the limit of his salary for a whole year by law is but $6,000. The charges are made distinctly and unequivocally, with specifications under each head, and we understand they are sworn to by MARSH as being true of his own personal knowledge, and accompanied with an offer on his part to prove every one of them by the testimony of other persons.

It is said that, when these charges were made known to the President, he replied that he did not see how he could do anything with them at present, for the reason that, to remove PEASE now would seem to be a confession of the truth of what Judge DOUGLAS had said in regard to the character of some of the public officers in Illinois, and the Chicago *Herald*, BUCHANAN's especial organ, would be discontinued, that paper being edited by PEASE, and supported by the Marshal's office. The subject is now before the Cabinet for investigation. It is probable that no removal will be made, or steps taken, during this session, for the reasons suggested by the President. It is understood that, if PEASE is not removed, MARSH will publish the charges and specifications, with the proof.

The United States officials at Chicago all take sides in the controversy, some on one side and some on the other. Dr. LEES, the special Post-Office Agent in Illinois, takes sides against PEASE. The United States District Attorney has been here several weeks, trying to defend PEASE, cover up his deficiencies, and persuade the Administration to retain him. Threats are made by both sides of terrible disclosures against each other, in the event the President does not sustain their particular men.

The opponents of Tariff modification, after canvassing, believe that they can carry a bill to authorize a reissue of twenty millions in Treasury notes for two years. This calculation includes anticipated aid from the Republicans, abundant experience having established the fact that the Administration can rely upon some assistance from that quarter in any emergency. If Treasury notes are reissued, there is scarcely a possibility of carrying any modification of the Tariff. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Committee on Ways and Means had a protracted and animated meeting this morning.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, had, at a former meeting, offered a resolution that the Tariff bills of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, and of Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, and PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, should be reported in that order in connection with the bill agreed on, authorizing the extension of the Treasury Note law, which motion was voted down.

This morning Mr. PHILLIPS offered a similar motion, reversing the positions of Mr. MORRILL and his own, which was not agreed to, the Republican members voting against it.

The struggle seems to be as to the position of the two bills of Messrs. PHILLIPS and MORRILL, about which they cannot agree.

A motion was made, that Mr. PHELPS might report his Treasury Note bill, without any Tariff propositions, or bill, which was voted out of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS expressed his anxiety that something should be done, and as the members of the Committee could not be expected to assent to things to which they were really unfavorable, he suggested and moved that Mr. MORRILL might take charge of the whole matter, and report to the House that the Committee could not agree, and have it discharged from the consideration of the subject, and let it go before a Select Committee, of which Mr. MORRILL could be Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, said that Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Committee, ought to do this, and moved to substitute his name for that of Mr. MORRILL.

Before a vote was taken on this, the Committee adjourned until Monday morning, the three Opposition members and Mr. PHILLIPS voting against the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 13.

The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury for organizing the collection districts in the United States reduces the number from about one hundred and thirty-nine to seventy-five. Various ports of entry and delivery are discontinued, and the annual expenses of collecting the revenue reduced $448,336. Of this reduction $117,743 falls upon the City of New-York, as also three hundred and forty of the offices proposed to be discontinued.

The House Committee on Commerce has the communication under consideration, and will, at an early day, report a bill, it is expected, in accordance with the Secretary's recommendation.

In the Senate, it is proposed to dispense with yet a greater number of offices, and to reduce the expense of collecting the revenue $762,482. It is quite probable that the House Committee on Commerce will await the arrival of the Senate bill, in order that, when acting upon the subject, they may have the benefit of the Senate's amendments.

Some of the members fear that Congress may, in its panic, pruns away injudiciously, saying that it is well known that, in New-York City, where two-thirds of the revenue is collected at a cost less, by one-third, than the cost of collecting the revenue at perhaps any other port, the present force is inadequate, laborers and messengers now being employed as clerks, &c.

In a recent report of the Senate's Committee on Naval Affairs, it is stated that we not only have fewer guns afloat in proportion to our commercial tonnage, than we had a quarter of a century ago, but that our Navy, in ships and guns, is weaker, in comparison with that of Great Britain, than it was on the close of the War of 1812. In 1857 our entire Navy afloat comprised 76 vessels, carrying 826 guns, and these were scattered all over the globe; while, at the same time, Great Britain had about our own coast 34 vessels carrying 794 guns.

The quantity of coal used by the Navy, since the introduction of it into the service, to the 31st of December, 1858, has been 126,500 tons. The quantity used in the several navy-yards for fifteen years, preceding the 1st of January, 1859, may be stated at 118,250 tons, or an average of 7,883 tons per annum. Of this amount 65,162 tons were procured through the coal agents appointed by the Department in 1851, whose commissions amounted to $13,288. Mr. JAMES POLK and Mr. C. H. HERRON are the only coal agents at present employed.

The admission of Oregon into the Union was celebrated, last night, by a large concourse of citizens, who, with the Marine Band, serenaded the distinguished friends of the measure, including General LANE, Senator GREEN, and Representatives NICHOLS, BOYCE, STEPHENS, LETCHER, THAYER, COBB, STEVENSON and ORR, nearly all of whom delivered brief speeches eulogistic of the political event. The President, in response to repeated calls, appeared at a window of the White House. He presumed, he said, from the handsome demonstration that the Oregon bill had passed. He sincerely congratulated them upon the advent of another sovereign State into the glorious confederacy of Republics, a State, too, situated on the very shores of the Pacific, favored with a fine climate, and an exuberant soil, and filled with tried and noble Democrats. The elevation of Gen. LANE, who had proved himself a gallant soldier in war and a true statesman in peace, was also a fit subject for rejoicing. It was an honor he had fairly deserved by his exertions to bring this new State into the Union. Expansion was in future the policy of our country, and cowards alone feared and opposed it. Thanking him for the honor paid him, the President concluded by calling for "Yankee Doodle," which was performed by the band. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, in another part of the city, declared that whenever he could, he had given the bill a push, and expected next Monday to swear in both Senators. Having been called upon to say something about Cuba, he remarked that we talked too much and did too little. When England wished to do a thing she did it, and talked afterwards. If the Island of Cuba, instead of being placed at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, laid at the opening of the British Channel England would take it in ten days. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He would not rob for it, but would act with any portion of his fellow-citizens in using all honorable means to acquire it.

GALT's immense sawing and splitting establishment, with a large amount of wood, situated on the wharf at the foot of Seventeenth-street, was burnt last night. Loss $6,000 to $8,000, on which there was no insurance.

JOHN H. DUSSMAN, an old and highly-respected importer of liquors and cigars, died of pneumonia yesterday. He was a native of Switzerland.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the memorial of GOMEZ & MILLS, of New-York, asking Congress to purchase the patent for their safety fuse-train, by which fire may be communicated for an unlimited distance at a velocity only equalled by that of electricity. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. GWIN, of California, from the Committee on Post Roads, reported an amendment to Mr. BRODERICK's bill for a Pacific telegraph. Referred.

Mr. YULEE of Florida, reported a bill from the Post-Office Committee, that the Postmaster General contract for the conveyance of the mail for the term of ten years, in steamers of suitable speed, between any ports of the United States and Europe, bi-monthly to Liverpool, once a month to Bremen *via* Southampton, and once a month to HAVRE, *via* Southampton, provided the total expense shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars per annum; the Government agreeing to make no new contract, but to give any additional mails required to the same parties at the same rate. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, brought forward his resolution that the President be instructed to request the Heads of Departments to prepare their estimates for 1860, on a basis not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, exclusive of the interest of the public debt, and that that part of the President's Message be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GWIN moved to refer it to a select Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the various Committees.

Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, objected that it was impossible for him to be on such a Committee, as his time was wholly occupied in the Finance Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, Chairman of the Military Committee, mentioned that extensive reductions of expenditure are already proposed by his Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, considered the Army and Navy useless, and was in favor of reducing them fifty per cent.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, supported Mr. JOHNSON's resolution, and hoped it would receive the support of the Senate, without amendment. The Executive Department had taken the lead in extravagant expenditures. He did not agree with Mr. TRUMBULL that we need no Army or Navy, but was certain that great extravagance exists in their management, especially in the dock-yards.

Mr. DAVIS defended the Army and Navy, and maintained that they were necessary at or near their present strength. Gentlemen have no right to charge extravagance, unless they are prepared to lay their hands on specific acts.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, was prepared to lay his hands not only on extravagance, but on crime. He read from the navy list to show the immense number of naval officers on shore, and the few afloat. He also declaimed against the Army as a gulf which swallows up the revenue.

Mr. DAVIS replied.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, urged that a vote be taken and that the resolution be passed.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, as a point of order, called for the special assignment, namely, the Private Calendar. Twenty gentlemen were ready to spring upon the floor to discuss the resolution. Was it likely that a resolution like this—involving the whole expenditure and policy of the Administration—would be passed without discussion? It was evident that it would be discussed all day before a vote was taken.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. DAVIS. He though that Congress was the proper judge of what was requisite for the country. If nine millions were sufficient for the Army defences of this country in 1850, and seven million for the Navy, they are enough now.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, said the desirability of economy is undeniable; but the only practicable question is, how to accomplish anything in the brief remains of this session. It appeared to him that the best way is to trust the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. HUNTER,) to make any retrenchment that the public service will permit. The Chairman has been for ten or fifteen years the head of that Committee, and knows every item and under what law it is appropriated, and his vigilance is such that no item escapes his attention. Let him say where a reduction can be made, and by next session we will have reports on which to act. It seemed to him (Mr. DOUGLAS) that retrenchment may be made in more than one department—in the Army, Navy and Post Office, especially the last-named. An objection to Mr. GWIN's proposal for a Committee, composed of Chairmen, is that, as it would be composed of men all of one political side, it would seem like a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. IVERSON here insisted on the special order, which was carried; so the private calendar was taken up, and less than a dozen private bills, and very many, mostly pension, objected to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The House resumed the consideration of the Oregon bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said when Kansas should come here as Oregon has come, peaceably and orderly, and with the consent of her people, he should vote for her immediate admission. But Kansas was not here, while Oregon was. There was no possible connection between the two, and he would not vote to establish any. Both would be Free States. He found Oregon here, and would take the first which came, and vote for her admission. He was opposed to Mr. GROW's amendment, and to all others which only delayed or embarrassed the bill, but he thanked Mr. GROW and his Republican friends for opposing the Oregon bill. They stood unveiled now, and had squared up and wiped out the Lecompton account of last session.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, related the circumstances at tending the formation of the Constitution of Oregon, and earnestly urged the admission, saying that he had no doubt she had over 93,000 white population.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said the admission of Oregon was only a question of time. His colleague, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, had found something to be thankful for. So far as he was concerned, his colleague was welcome to all he could make out of it in Ohio. It was last year decided by the almost united voice of the Democrats that Kansas should not be admitted with a Constitution of her own making without first having her right of representation ascertained by the census. This was recognized and spread on the records of the country as part of the Democratic principles, and there was no escape from it. If Kansas had been admitted under the CRITTENDEN-MONTGOMERY amendment, it is very well known that she would have two Republican Senators. All he asked was that when a State came here professing to be free with two Democratic Senators to serve during the next Presidential term, there be meted out to her the same rule as was applied to Kansas, and not adopt one rule for the admission of a Democratic State and another for the admission of a Republican State. This is the true secret on the question. He indicated his opposition, and said he would not by voting for her admission under it give vitality to the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was glad he had an opportunity of showing the utter groundlessness of the charge made against the Democratic Party last Winter, that that party applied one rule of admission in one case, and a different one in another. He held, that the people of Oregon could justly lay claim to admission under previous ordinances and compacts. If the Republicans had believed that their opponents had done wrong in regard to Kansas, why should they attempt to pursue a similar course, and keep a Free-State out of the Union. Two wrongs do not make a right. Gentlemen on the Republican side had found fault with the Oregon Constitution because it excludes free negroes and mulattoes, and denies them in the courts, but the political friends of these gentlemen framed the Topeka Constitution, which makes a similar provision. He answered various objections which have been made to the Oregon Constitution. He eloquently alluded to the progress, glory and prosperity of the country, concluding with patriotic remarks which were loudly applauded, especially by members.

The Speaker reminded them that their own sense of propriety ought to preclude such demonstrations.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon and Kansas, and authorizing the citizens of the United States, who are legal voters resident in each Territory, to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, the respective constitutions to be subject to the approval and ratification of the people.

Mr. SANDIDGE, of Louisiana, raised a question of order, which the Speaker sustained, ruling out the substitute.

Mr. GROW appealed from the decision.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the appeal on the table. Decided in the affirmative—130 against 92.

Mr. GROW then offered an amendment for the repeal of the prohibitory clause in the Kansas Compromise bill, which the Speaker ruled out of order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to add another section, repealing the prohibitory clause of the Kansas bill, and providing that Oregon shall not be admitted until it has been ascertained by a census that the population is enough for one Representative in Congress.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. DAVIS appealed from the decision.

On motion of Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, the appeal was tabled—116 against 95.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon, and requiring the ascertainment, by a census, if there is sufficient population for one representative in Congress, preliminary to admission. Rejected—32 against 173.

Mr. MAYNARD's (of Tennessee) amendment, requiring population, as above, and American citizenship, was rejected.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to table the whole subject. Disagreed to—94 against 134.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment, providing for admission, on a census ascertainment, taken by order of the Governor, that there is sufficient population, and that in its fundamental condition the suffrage clause of the Constitution shall not be construed to authorize persons of foreign birth, and not naturalized, to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the United States; the people of Oregon assenting to this, the State is to be admitted by proclamation of the President.

Rejected—16 against 192.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, declaring that the Constitution of Oregon does not conform to the constitution and laws of the United States, and submitting the question of admission to the people; if the question is decided in favor of immediate admission the State is to have one Representative until the next Congressional apportionment of said State.

Rejected by 94 against 122.

The question was taken on the preamble to the bill:

"*Whereas*, The people of Oregon having formed, ratified and adopted a constitution and State Government which is Republican in form and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; therefore, resolved," &c.

Agreed to by 113 against 95.

The bill was then passed, precisely as it came from the Senate, by 114 against 103.

The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS.

Adrian of N. J., Dem.
Ahl of Penn., Dem.
Atkins of Tenn., Dem.
Arnold of Penn., Dem.
Avery of Tenn., Dem.
Barksdale of Miss., Dem.
Barr of N. Y., Dem.
Billinghurst of Wis., Rep.
Bocock of Va., Dem.
Bowie of Md., Dem.
Branch of N. C., Dem.
Burnett of Ky., Dem.
Burns of Ohio, Dem.
Caskie of Va., Dem.
Case of Ind., Rep.
Chapman of Penn., Dem.
Carruthers of Mo., Dem.
Cavanaugh of N. C., Dem.
Clark of Mo., Dem.
Clay of Ky., Dem.
Cockerill of Ohio, Rep.
Cochrane of N. Y., Dem.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.
Colman of Miss., Rep.
Corning of N. Y., Dem.
Cox of Ohio, Dem.
Craige of N. C., Dem.
Craig of Mo., Dem.
Cragin of N. H., Rep.
Curtis of Iowa, Rep.
Davidson of La., Dem.
Davis of Miss., Dem.
Davis of Ind., Dem.
Dewart of Penn., Dem.
Dimick, Dem.
Edmundson of Va., Dem.
English of Ind., Dem.
Elliott of Ky., Dem.
Florence of Penn., Dem.
Foley of Ind., Dem.
Foster of Me., Rep.
Gartrell of Ga., Dem.
Greenwood of Ark., Dem.
Gregg of Ind., Dem.
Groesbeck of Ohio, Dem.
Giffin of Tenn., Dem.
Hall of Ohio, Dem.
Hawkins of Fla., Dem.
Hatch of N. Y., Dem.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.
Hodges, Dem.
Hopkins of Va., Dem.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.
Houston, Dem.
Hughes of N. J., Dem.
Jackson of Ga., Dem.
Jewett of Ky., Dem.
Jenkins of Va., Dem.
James of Tenn., Dem.
Jones, of Penn., Dem.
Kilgore of Ind., Rep.
Kunkel of Pa., Dem.
Leidy of Pa., Dem.
Landy of Pa., Dem.
Lawrence of Ohio, Rep.
Leiter of Ohio, Rep.
Lamar of Miss., Dem.
Letcher of Va., Dem.
Maslay of N. Y., Dem.
Marshall of Ill., Dem.
Montgomery of Pa., Dem.
Morris of Ill., Dem.
McKibbin of Cal., Dem.
Mason of Ky., Dem.
McRae of Miss., Dem.
Miller of Ohio, Dem.
Nichols of Ohio, Rep.
Niblack of Md., Dem.
Pettit of Ind., Rep.
Pendleton of Ohio, Rep.
Phelps of Mo., Dem.
Phillips of Pa., Dem.
Peyton of Ky., Dem.
Phelps of Mo., Dem.
Powell of Va., Dem.
Reilly of Pa., Dem.
Reagan of Texas, Dem.
Ruffin of N. C., Dem.
Russell of N. Y., Rep.
Scott of Cal., Dem.
Sandidge of La., Dem.
Savage of Tenn., Dem.
Searing of N. Y., Dem.
Seward of Ga., Dem.
Shaw of Ill., Dem.
Singleton of Miss., Dem.
Smith of Tenn., Dem.
Smith of Ill., Dem.
Stephens of Ga., Dem.
Stevenson of Ky., Dem.
Stewart of Md., Dem.
Thayer of Mass., Rep.
Taylor of N. Y., Dem.
Talbot of Ky., Dem.
Taylor of La., Dem.
Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.
Watkins of Tenn., Dem.
White of Pa., Dem.
Whiteley of Del. Dem.
Winslow of N. C., Dem.
Worcester of Mass., Dem.
Wright of Ga., Dem.
Wright of Tenn., Dem.
Ward of N. Y., Dem.
Wood of Me., Dem.

NAYS.

Abbott of Maine, Rep.
Andrews of N. Y., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.
Burlingame of Mo., Rep.
Bonham of S. C., Dem.
Boyce of S. C., Dem.
Bryan of Texas, Dem.
Brayton of R. I., Rep.
Bumington of Mass., Rep.
Burroughs of N. Y., Dem.
Burlingame of Mass., Rep.
Clark of Conn., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.
Cobb of Ala., Dem.
Crawford of Ga., Dem.
Curry of Ala., Dem.
Chafee of Mass., Rep.
Dawson of N. Y., Rep.
C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Rep.
Covode of Penn., Rep.
Davis of Iowa, Rep.
Dowdell of Ala., Dem.
Davis of Md., Am.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.
Dean of Conn., Rep.
Dick of Penn., Rep.
Dodd of N. Y., Rep.
Durfee of R. I., Rep.
Edie of Penn., Dem.
Farnsworth of Ill., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.
Giddings of Ohio, Rep.
Gilman of Maine, Rep.
Gilmer of N. C., Dem.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.
Goodwin of N. Y., Rep.
Granger of N. Y., Rep.
Grow of Penn., Rep.
Hill of Ga., Dem.
Houston of Ala., Dem.
Hall of Mass., Rep.
Harlan of Ohio, Rep.
Harris of Md., Am.
Haskin of N. Y., Dem.
Hoard of N. Y., Rep.
Howard of Mich., Rep.
Heiss of Pa., Dem.
Kelsey of N. Y., Rep.
Kellog of Ill., Dem.
Knapp of Mass., Rep.
Leach of Mich., Rep.
Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Matteson of N. Y., Dem.
McQueen of S. C., Dem.
Miles of S. C., Dem.
Millson of Va., Dem.
Moore of Ala., Dem.
Matt of Ohio, Rep.
Marshall of N. Y., Am.
Morgan of N. Y., Rep.
Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Morse of N. Y., Rep.
Morris of Pa., Rep.
Morse of Me., Rep.
Murray of N. Y., Rep.
Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Palmer of N. Y., Rep.
Parker of N. Y., Rep.
Pike of N. H., Rep.
Potter of Wis., Rep.
Pottle of N. Y., Rep.
Purviance of Penn., Rep.
Ricaud of Md., Am.
Ritchie of Penn., Rep.
Ritter of N. Y., Rep.
Roberts of Penn., Rep.
Royce of Vt., Rep.
Scales of N. C., Dem.
Shaw of N. C., Dem.
Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Shorter of Ala., Dem.
Smith of Va., Dem.
Stallworth of Ala., Dem.
Spinner of N. Y., Rep.
Stanton of Ohio, Rep.
Stewart of Penn., Rep.
Trippe of Ga., Dem.
Tappan of N. H., Rep.
Thompson of N. Y., Rep.
Tompkins of Ohio, Rep.
Underwood of Ky., Dem.
Vance of Ohio, Rep.
Walton of Vt., Rep.
Woodson of Mo., Dem.
Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Walbridge of Mich., Dem.
Wood of Mich., Rep.
Washburn of Wis., Rep.
Washburn of Ill., Rep.
Washburn of Me., Rep.
Wilson of Ind., Rep.
Zollicoffer of Tenn., Am.

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas.		Nays.	
Republicans	17	Republicans	69
Democrats	81	Democrats	22
Americans	6	Americans	5
Total	114	Total	103

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause.

Amid much confusion, Mr. STEPHENS moved that the representative from Oregon be admitted to a seat.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, ineffectually moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of affording gentlemen an opportunity to indulge in general debate.

Adjourned.

From Valparaiso.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

The state of siege still continues, including Santiago, Valparaiso, and Aconcagua; it was for 90 days. The political storm has been hushed for the time. The *Mercurio* is still suspended. Its suspension emanated from the President himself, and will continue to the end of the 90 days.

Business is depressed, and money complained of as being scarce. Little is doing to rebuild the burnt district, owing to scarcity of money and fears of political disturbance.

British steamer *Bogota* sailed for England 29th ult., to receive new engines. The *Callao* sails to-day for Panama. American ship *Enterprise* has at length arrived.

Fifty-two persons arrived this week from California, mostly mechanics seeking employment. They will scarcely find it. It is no use for men to come now who are without means. X.

DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AT THE HAGUE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes a letter addressed to DR. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN by the Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, United States Minister at the Hague, announcing the discovery of important historical documents at the Hague. Mr. MURPHY writes:

I hope to send you, during the Winter, a "Memoir on Henry Hudson in Holland," being an exposition of the causes and motives of the voyage in which he discovered Hudson River, derived from the records of the company and from printed sources not heretofore regarded. The most interesting part of it to you will be a document none other than the written contract entered into between HUDSON and the Directors of the East India Company of Amsterdam, and containing points of historical interest. My Memoir is written, and I am only waiting a search in regard to one or two facts in the archives, before printing it. I intend to follow this up by some researches in relation to USSELINX and the organization of the West India Company. Very truly, yours,

HEN. C. MURPHY.

Mr. J. W. TUCKER corrects the statement that the American chapel in Paris has failed. He says it is in a flourishing condition financially.

THE THIRTY MILLION SCHEME.

The Secret Meaning of the Presidential Project About Cuba.

DISCOVERY OF THE LITTLE JOKER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

We are beginning to get a little light upon the Thirty Million bill, and to learn something of the secret springs that are pressing it forward. The developments at no distant day will expose it as a grand combination of political and financial speculation, out of which several distinct parties expect to pocket winnings—some of whom are certain to be cheated, and thus reduced to a proper frame of mind for exposing all the details of the plot. For the present, however, we have some faint glimmerings of light, that will serve to indicate the general character of the movement, and the motives of those engaged behind the scenes in pulling the wires.

You have been heretofore advised that there were parties suggested in offering "evidences" to the President and to Democratic Senators, to convince them that it is not only possible but probable that the Island of Cuba can be purchased of Spain, notwithstanding the indignant protests of the Government and the Cortes to it to contrary. Within a day or two I hope to give you the names of some of the members of the Cortes who the President is assured, *very confidentially*, are secretly in favor of the transfer of the Island to the United States, and ready to take open ground in its support as soon as the Thirty Million bill shall have passed. It is very evident that as these representations are pressed, and the details of the plot are unfolded, the interest of the Senatorial supporters of the scheme increases greatly. The arguments offered to their cupidity quite run away with their reason.

The apparent disposition of Mr. SLIDELL to play fast and loose in regard to the President's responsibility for this project, has already attracted notice. One day the Senator from Louisiana took much pains to relieve Mr. BUCHANAN, by a studied declaration that he had not consulted with him at all in regard to the Thirty Million bill. It was his evident purpose to have it understood that if any credit attached to its introduction, it belonged to Mr. SLIDELL solely and exclusively. A day or two later, the Senator from Louisiana embraced an opportunity to assure us that he was satisfied that the measure had the President's warmest sympathies; in short, that it is an Executive measure, and that he wants it passed. The seeming conflict is explained, if not reconciled, when we get the by-play of this little comedy.

Mr. BUCHANAN is a candidate for reelection. Of course I know he says the contrary; but that, as everybody is aware, affords the best possible assurance that he is unanimous of a second term. "Dreams go by contraries," says the song, and so does Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. SLIDELL is also a candidate for the succession. Each expects to hold Cuba as the knave of trumps, and to make it the winning card for his own game. But the rivals see it is not their interest to quarrel about the honors just yet; and when Mr. BUCHANAN demurred at being so significantly crowded out of the game by Mr. SLIDELL's very kind disclaimer, already noted, Mr. S. couldn't do less than put him back again. This he could well afford to do, as, having already put upon record his own title to the copyright, it was not to be impaired in the least by the declaration that the President was anxious to follow in his train.

And here I must digress a little to bring a new character upon the stage. Your readers will remember my statements of a year or more ago, that ANTHONY BELMONT was designated for the Madrid Mission, with the view of securing his invaluable services in promoting the Cuba acquisition scheme through his relations with the ROTHSCHILDS. What I stated then was strictly true, and the President exerted his powers of *finesse* to the utmost for the purpose of consummating the plan of sending Mr. SLIDELL's connection to Madrid. But the project was found to encounter formidable opposition among Southern men. Still Mr. BUCHANAN [illegible] it earnestly, until Mr. TOOMBS of Georgia went to him one day and told him in the most positive and unequivocal language that there was no use of talking about sending Mr. BELMONT's name in to the Senate, for that if it *was* sent in he for one should wage unrelenting war upon it; that it would be bitterly opposed by many other Democrats, and, in short, that it was certain to be repudiated and rejected. With the motive of this hostility I have nothing to do. I give the facts only, which the President cannot deny, and ought not have talked about if he did not wish them to reach the public ear.

Mr. BELMONT must have some consolation for his loss of the Spanish Mission. He may not himself seek it, but Mr. SLIDELL will never forget his claims. The Senator from Louisiana, on the other hand, wants the Presidency. The Thirty Million bill is to secure both. Pass it, and in the handling of the Cuban Bonds, Mr. BELMONT, as a banker, can easily carve out a million of profits, with which to make a Louisiana President, who, once elected, would have it in his power to heal the wounded feelings of his friend, by an application of the highest mission in his gift. The scheme is a pretty one, surely, but what says Mr. BUCHANAN to it? Can *he* hope to lie quiet until his rival hatches the egg, and then swoop down, eagle-like, and carry off the chicken?

But there is still another speculation moving in connection with this affair, altogether pecuniary in its character. For some days past I have heard of arrangements making here for the issue of a Cuban Scrip, with which it is expected to buy up all the editors and correspondents, and all the lobby agents who may be able either to advance or retard the prospects of this new Cuban movement, but I could get no satisfactory clue to their meaning, until I read an elaborate communication in relation to the general subject, published in yesterday's *States*. The writer speculating upon the probable effect of the passage of the Hon. MIERS TAYLOR's bill, authorizing the payment of $120,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, holds the following language:

"Spain dares not resist the offer. In the first place, she knows the sum of $120,000,000 is the full value of the island. In the second, *there is a chance that American citizens may become, by purchase, the holders of her bonds*, the best of which are worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, *and urge their collection by the seizure of Cuba*. Or, England may herself adopt such a course, turning over the island to the United States for a stipulated sum. The question may be asked, can a foreign debt be Americanized by its conveyance to American citizens? We can collect it upon the same principle, internationally, we presume, that, nationally, a debt due from a citizen of the District to a citizen of Virginia, can be collected if assigned by the latter to a citizen of Maryland. In France a foreigner has no recourse at law against a foreigner, but if a foreign claim against a foreign citizen, or subject, is conveyed to a Frenchman, and he shows before a tribunal that it of right belongs to him, he can recover it if the debtor be a man of substance, and, if not, imprison him. If Frenchmen were to purchase the bonds of Spain to the amount of $120,000,000, even at twenty cents on the dollar, there is scarcely a doubt but that LOUIS NAPOLEON would very soon, if Spain declined to propose a satisfactory arrangement, make a demonstration against Cuba."

With the significant limits of the foregoing paragraph as a basis of inquiry, the field of vision is at once cleared of many difficulties. Following it up with some care I find that there is in the City a Cuban of respectability and a good deal of business tact, engaged in working up the very neat financial scheme so delicately touched upon in the paragraph cited from the *States:* and to the influence of *his* inspiration doubtless may be attributed something of the sudden zeal with which the "Toodles" bill is pressed.

The present Administration, through General CASS, in his most excellent letter to General LAMAR, in relation to the Yrissari Treaty—announced a sound and just doctrine in declaring the duty of our Government to enforce the obligations of Foreign Governments to our own citizens.

The Cuban agent designs to make that principle the life of his speculation; and it only remains to establish the other doctrine, that foreign claims may be Americanized by passing into American hands, and when thus Americanized, come under the operation of the rule laid down by Mr. CASS, and substantially reaffirmed by the President a little later. To achieve this point is the first thing to be done. Assurance once given that the United States will recognize this new species of sudden naturalization, our speculator in the Cuban fancy designs the formation of an American Company to go into European markets and buy up a large amount,—an hundred million or more—of Spanish bonds, the best of which sell at less than fifty cents upon the dollar, while the others, if I mistake not, can be had for less than twenty-five per cent. When this is accomplished, the United States are to assert the CASS-LAMAR doctrine, and say to Spain, "Pay these obligations to our citizens, dollar for dollar,—or we take Cuba and pay them for you." Of course Spain would have no resource but in yielding with the best grace in her power. She might, it is true, set her blacks free, and so render the Island worthless; but that would only take our writ of execution to the kingdom instead of the colony for satisfaction.

Here, as will be seen, we have a basis for lobby operations, such as the world never saw before. In order to make it successful, it is proposed to issue "Corruption Scrip." I don't suppose that will be the beautifully engraved title upon the face of the "paper;" but that is what every honest man will understand it to mean. This scrip is to entitle the holder to a certain share of the profits which may be made upon any given amount of Spanish Bonds by the operation described. The operation is comparatively a safe one; for the Bonds, under no circumstances, are likely ever to be worth *less* than now, and the scrip will only call for profits when actually netted. The managers of the scheme suppose that a million or two distributed among the editors, correspondents and other poor devils of outsiders, will either silence them all or engage their active services to make the "Corruption Scrip" pay, by giving it vitality and value. Senators and Representatives, doubtless, will be permitted to "invest" in Spanish Bonds; and as they are only afforded "information" upon which to speculate, its a "fair business transaction," and don't carry a shadow or taint of corruption. By no means; for although the development of the whole project depends entirely upon pre-arrangements for Governmental support in the manner described, of course no man's vote will be affected in the least by the fact that the success of the plan will net himself twenty-five, fifty or an hundred thousand dollars.

But my letter is getting very long, and I must bring it to an abrupt close, with the single remark that extraordinary as are these developments, they are true. I trust they will contribute something towards unraveling the dark plot for placing thirty millions of dollars in the hands of an Executive who has falsified every pledge he ever made, achieved the distrust of nine tenths of those who were prominent in electing him to his high position, and has in an hundred ways betrayed his utter incapacity to accomplish any purpose requiring firmness, honesty, and decision. Faithless in all the lesser duties of his station, how can he be trusted safely with new interests of such magnitude and importance? S.

RIOT IN THE SIXTH WARD.

The Feuds of the Dead Rabbits.

FATTY WELCH SHOT AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

Scarcely a Sabbath passes during which there is not a serious disturbance of the peace, occasioned by the denizens of that locality, now tolerably well known as the "Dead Rabbits." But generally their onslaughts have been upon parties having no connection with them. Yesterday, however, some differences of opinion of some months' standing, culminated in a desperate fight among themselves, in which pistols, knives, and clubs were freely used. The facts, as furnished by eye-witnesses, are as follows: HUGH GILLESPIE, an alleged participator in the July riots of 1857, with a companion, was passing the porter-house of JOHN MULVIHILL, No. 27 Mulberry-street, the head-quarters of one of the factions of the "Rabbits," and GILLESPIE proposed to go in and take a drink. MULVIHILL was standing in the door of his place, and made the remark that he "did not allow any such characters in his house," when GILLESPIE retorted with language anything but complimentary to MULVIHILL, who seized GILLESPIE and struck him several blows with force. GILLESPIE then rushed to another porter-house kept by THOMAS WELCH *alias* "Fatty Welch," a well-known bruiser, and the chief of the other faction of the Dead Rabbits, and who claims to be the "Original Jacobs" of the gang. WELCH declined to interfere, and GILLESPIE then left; shortly after he had departed, a person came running into WELCH's place and said MULVIHILL was kicking GILLESPIE in the head. WELCH then started for the scene of the affray, and finding the information correct, he seized MULVIHILL and told him he ought to be ashamed to strike a man smaller than himself, and that if he wanted a fight, by stepping into the back yard he (WELCH) would be happy to punch his (MULVIHILL'S) head. MULVIHILL declined and a scuffle ensued, during which a revolver was drawn by MULVIHILL, who fired four shots, one of which struck WELCH in the neck. Luckily for the man fired at, he wore a patent satin stock, in which were two thin pieces of spring steel, which caught the force of the ball, and but a slight wound was inflicted. By this time reinforcements of both factions had assembled and a terrible fight ensued, in which clubs, knives and pistols were brandished. Word was dispatched to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and immediately Capt. DOWLING and a

The Empire of Hayti.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ISLAND —ORIGIN OF THE NEGRO REPUBLIC—THE LIFE AND REIGN OF FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE—NARRATIVE OF EVENTS DOWN TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE RECENT REVOLUTION.

The island of San Domingo, one of the earliest discoveries of COLUMBUS, was, for a long period, regarded as the most valuable of the Spanish possessions in the American seas. With the rise, however, of the fillibusters, or buccaneers, whose favorite resorts were in the neighborhood of the Windward Passage, the Spanish settlers found the only chance for self-preservation in the abandonment of their colonies at the western end, which, as early as 1606, was given over to desolation, save where an occasional party of freebooters sought refuge in its admirable inlets, and beneath the shadows of its stately forests. The French from Martinique soon took advantage of the opportunity of expansion, which the smaller islands already in their possession denied them, and their first attempt at colonization, which dates back as far as 1640, was speedily followed by others equally successful, resulting finally in the replete population of the Haytian extremity of the island. With these settlers came slavery. Negroes from Africa were liberally imported. The whole labor was derived from the Guinea coast; and as the tendency of frequent intermarriages among the not frequent planters was to consolidate the estates, and add to the requisition for a larger number of blacks, the number of whites diminished as the number of blacks increased. The planters also preserved their traditional attachment for the mother country—returning thither for education, for society, and to end their days, thus contributing to the existing disproportion among the races. The social condition originating in these causes remained without disturbance, and indeed without history, until the close of the last century, when the island experienced a shock of that earthquake, the French Revolution, which left no part of the world without the experience of its effects for good or for mischief.

The influence of that most ultra of Abolition Societies, *les Amis des Noirs*, of which all the leaders of the French Revolution were members, was early experienced in the clause of the famous declaration of the rights of man, which gave freedom to the slaves. The announcement of emancipation in the colonies, was at once the ruin of the master and of the servant. All labor, all subordination, were at an end. To realize, in the largest sense, the novelty of liberty, was the object of the black; the white was the mark of treasured vengeance, and the obligations of labor and of government were equally denied. Into a history of the vain attempts of the French to restore order; of the long resulting wars discouraged by English diplomacy and assistance; and of the momentary triumph and rule of that remarkable pacificator, the negro TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, it is no part of our duty to enter. Ensnared by the French, TOUSSAINT was captured and carried to the Jura European dungeon, and the island was once more subjected to the horrors of war. In 1803, the blacks succeeded in driving the French to the eastern extremity of the island. Haytian independence was declared on the 1st of January, 1804. DESSALINES, an emancipated slave, and the commander of the victorious army, being named Governor-General. To recover the eastern or Dominican end of the island, to which the French had retreated, engaged the new chief during the ensuing Summer. Failing in the effort, he returned to Port-au-Prince, and on the 8th of October caused himself to be crowned Emperor of Hayti. The reign of this Black Prince rivalled that of CAMBYSES for cruelty. The remains of the old French population were hunted after and butchered by thousands; seduced from friendly concealment by delusive promises, and then huddled together in helpless droves, they were shot down, men, women, and children, pitilessly. In 1806, DESSALINES met the appropriate fate of assassination. Two chiefs both participants in the military glory of the war of independence, disputed the succession. PETION, a mulatto of unusual intelligence, established himself as President in the southern porsion of the Island, with Port-au-Prince for his capital, while CHRISTOPHE set himself up at Cape Haytien, in the north, as pretender to the Presidency.

Conflicts, without decisive results, occupied the two succeeding years. In 1809, the French finally abandoned the Island; and in the same year, PETION found himself compelled to divide his territory with RIGAUD, a genuine black. CHRISTOPHE in 1811, caused himself to be crowned King of Hayti, by the name of HENRY I. He proceeded to aggrandise his reign by vast improvements in the City of Cape Haytien, which even now contains ample evidence of his public spirit—and to secure his personal comfort and safety by erecting a castle or palace near the city, which might protect him against invasion or insurrection

PETION died in 1818, and BOYER was elected his successor. CHRISTOPHE survived two years, when a revolt broke out at his capital; and learning that the insurgents were hastening to his palace to put him to death, he anticipated them by committing suicide. This event occurred on the 8th of October, 1820. BOYER, a consummate and wily politician, was in less than a fortnight at the capital of CHRISTOPHE with a force that forbade resistance; and thus the entire western end of the island was fused into one Republic of Hayti. Two years after, the enterprising chief was enabled to bring the reluctant mulattos of the Dominican end to subjection, thus completing the insular unity. The Administration of BOYER, though maintaining Republican forms, was, nevertheless, a mere manifestation of his individual will; a will sadly unenlightened, and guided rather by low cunning than by the broader views of TOUSSAINT, PETION or CHRISTOPHE. Hayti under his rule, which grew more arbitrary from year to year, presented no incidents of historical dignity. In 1825, some old claims of France, exacting indemnity for the losses of the banished planters, were brought to a compulsory settlement by the appearance of a French fleet before Port-au-Prince; BOYER agreeing to pay the sum of 30,000,000 of francs, in six installments, the French King, CHARLES X., as an equivalent, acknowledging the independence of the negro Republic. Two of these promised installments were subsequently paid. The supremacy of BOYER lasted until 1842. In that year an insurrection, provoked by the intolerable harshness of his rule, succeeded in expelling him from the Island. The Spanish or Dominican end, led on by General PEDRO SANTANA, seized the opportunity afforded by the resulting confusion to resume its independence, which it has maintained from that time. In Hayti a long contest ensued between the blacks and mulattos, whose jealousies must always be a source of disturbance and quarrel. In the course of these broils, HERARD, GUERRIER, PIERROT, RICHE, were successively Presidents of the unquiet Republic. Upon the death of the latter, the Senate was at a serious loss to fix upon a successor. The contest lay between Generals SOUFFRAN and PAUL, and was so long protracted that, to end it, the President of the Chambers proposed a compromise upon the name of General FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE; a nomination received with acclamations. This was in 1848.

The new President was a negro, whose birth dated back to the period of Slavery. His earliest martial service had been as a valet to a negro officer. Wholly illiterate, with all the untutored characteristics of the aboriginal African, SOULOUQUE owed his elevation partly to chance and partly to his connection with the VAUDOUX, a sect believed, before the recent revolt, to be all-powerful. This idolatrous organization, which extends itself to our own Slave States along the Gulf, is of African origin. Its god is a green serpent, which is confined in a cage, one side of which is open, that worshipers may see the deity. All acts of devotion must pass through the High Priest and High Priestess. The meetings of the sect are secret, usually being held in secluded places; where the devotees strip themselves, substituting red handkerchiefs for clothing, and, forming a ring, about the box containing their god, perform a fantastic and crazy dance, under the leadership of the High Priest, who, after passing about his hat for offerings, and putting up a petition to the serpent for any needed benefits, resumes the mad orgies, until in a delirium of fanatical intoxication they retire to the woods, and enact scenes of nameless horror. The Vaudoux idolatry pervades the entire lower class of the Haytian population. Their religion is divided between the Virgin and the green serpent; and in all exigencies they resort indifferently to both. Of this strange order, SOULOUQUE was High Priest and his Queen High Priestess. Hence his selection for the Presidential office, and his ability so long to retain his authority. When seated fairly in his new official chair, every thought of the negro President was directed to the recovery of the Dominican Provinces. This project, so often since renewed, at once met with the menacing protests of the European Governments; and under that influence, and for lack of means, the enterprise was for the moment abandoned. In 1850, SOULOUQUE, following the traditions of DESSALINES and CHRISTOPHE, caused himself to be declared Emperor of Hayti. A Court was organized, an order of nobility created, and all the pomp and circumstance of royalty established upon the most unquestionable models. The coronation, however, only took place in the Spring of 1852, when the Roman Catholic Primate of the Island placed the crown upon the head of FAUSTIN I., and to the superb ceremonial and the appropriate rejoicing the island surrendered itself for days. No detail, which the most painful study of the *ecors* of the elder NAPOLEON could suggest, was omitted in this elaborate burlesque.

The foreign policy of the Emperor FAUSTIN has consisted in an unquenchable thirst for Dominican conquest, constantly checked by the intervention of the European diplomatic agents. In the year 1854 this passion acquired too strong a headway to be repressed by mere menace; and to put a more effectual bar to the movement, it became necessary to engage the attention of the colored monarch with more pressing exigencies. Accordingly, a French fleet appeared before Port-au-Prince in March of that year, demanding an immediate adjustment of the balance of that old account settled by BOYER and the Bourbon King, there being some $100,000 in arrears. At first FAUSTIN was disposed to resist; but more temperate counsels prevailed, and ere long the French Captain sailed away amply satisfied. This circumstance, with the momentary pecuniary embarrassment attending it, necessarily postponed the Dominican expedition for the time; but at the close of 1855 the project was resumed, and in December SOULOUQUE, at the head of 30,000 men, advanced toward the frontier. His advanced guard encountered a division of the Dominican army with ill-fortune; and, in a panic, fell back upon the main body. The whole army seemed at once inoculated with cowardice. SOULOUQUE was one of the first to turn his back and run for it. His army fled and scattered. A rumor for a moment prevailed that the Emperor had been killed; and the politicians of Port au Prince devoted themselves to the study of the act of succession. But, after a brief interval, the fugitive chief reappeared at Aux Cayes, and presently after at the capital, where he was received with anything but enthusiasm. The campaign of 1855 effectually cooled the imperial ardor for the subjugation of the Spanish islanders. It also destroyed the *prestige* of success which had hitherto attended the measures of the throne. The popularity of SOULOUQUE waned from day to day. In May, 1856, a serious insurrection broke out at Aux Cayes, that prescriptive seat of discontent. The rebels mustered six thousand strong, and had the campaign depended upon the usual fortune of war, SOULOUQUE must have fared as badly then as he has done just now. But the treasury was plethoric, money available, and the authority of the "Papa Lol," of the Vaudoux, still vital. Some of the insurgents were corrupted, others intimidated, and the leaders arrested. In less than a fortnight SOULOUQUE was again master of the situation, and in a position to inflict punishment upon his enemies. All the leaders of the revolt were mercilessly put to death. Among others suspected, if not distinctly criminated in the affair, was General FABRE GEFFRARD, whose only penalty, however, was confinement, with his family, within the limits of Port-au-Prince, under the surveillance of SOULOUQUE, and of the Baron DESSALINES, his Minister of Police. GEFFRARD escaping, aroused, it will be remembered, the recent outbreak, which has cost FAUSTIN his throne.

General GEFFRARD, on the 22d of December, inaugurated the revolution by landing with his son and several friends at the City of Gonaives, and there proclaiming the Republic. The document thus put forth recites a variety of charges against the Emperor, accusing him among other things, with having

Filled the prisons with citizens, without conviction.
Embezzled all the funds in the general treasury.
Embezzled the produce of the fifth part on coffee.
Embezzled the produce of the sale of mahogany taken from the public lands.
Ordered the secret issuing of treasury bills to his own profit.
Organized a high-handed plunder upon the coasts by the marine, misdeeds which have compromised the honor of several Haytians and of many strangers, in preventing them from answering to their engagements.

The population of that place, and presently of the entire north side of the island, forthwith flocked to the standard of insurrection. Corresponding movements took place at the South, Jacmel, Jeremie and Aux Cayes, contributing their contingents to the army of rebellion. SOULOUQUE thus found himself obliged to take some decided steps to save his crown, and therefore, issuing a denunciatory counter-proclamation against the insurgents, and imprisoning the family of GEFFRARD, whom the rebel chief had left behind him, he marched with his entire available force to repress the revolt. Disaffection, however, was so evidently at work in his ranks, that he carefully avoided any encounter. The armies of the empire and of the republic manœuvred for fifteen days within sight of each other; when, discouraged and hopeless, SOULOUQUE retired to Porte-au-Prince, and hastened to place his capital in a state of defence. He there issued a second declaration, inviting an accommodation of the insurgent demands, which, however, only served to expedite the advance of the Republicans. GEFFRARD and his army appeared before the gates of the capital on the 15th of January. They were at once thrown open. The troops promptly surrounded the palace, where SOULOUQUE eagerly assented to signing the act of abdication; after which a strong guard proceeded to convey him on board the British steamer *Melbourne*, then in the harbor. On the way the popular wrath ran so high that the fallen chief was obliged to take refuge in the French Consulate. A speedy reinforcement of his guard, however, enabled him to get safely on shipboard—it is presumed with his family—and the *Melbourne* weighed anchor for Jamaica. On the 20th the ex-Emperor was landed at Kingston. The victorious army, upon his departure, uniting with the people, declared GEFFRARD President of Hayti, an office which he is expected to administer, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, with much larger share of liberality.

In the administration of domestic interests the Government of SOULOUQUE has not been undeserving of praise. While the mulattos at the east were pushing their financial affairs to utter ruin, SOULOUQUE was steadily reducing the Haytian debt, and rendering the treasury solvent. Agriculture was wisely encouraged, larger crops of coffee were obtained year by year; unwonted industry was becoming habitual with his people; and the character of the masses realized the most flattering ameliorations, and encouraged the hope that the negro might not eventually prove entirely incapable of self-government. Yet the picture had its reverse. Every interest that promised profit was at once converted into a monopoly in the hands of the Emperor. Foreign commerce was discouraged; the coastwise trade jealously closed to the foreign vessel. The military force, or standing army, was also ruinously disproportioned to the number and resources of the nation; so that whatever advances the empire attained, were achieved in the face of almost prohibitory obstacles. It is nevertheless safe to say that SOULOUQUE has left Hayti in a far more prosperous condition than that in which he found it.

Of the personal traits of the deposed monarch the following sketch from the pen of an American clergyman who visited the island in 1853, may be accepted as a fair representation:

"My first view of him was as he was riding through the city of Port-au-Prince, as his custom is on every Sunday morning. His color is the direct coal black, but he has not the thick lips and other characteristic features that usually accompany this color. He rode a fine gray horse, imported from the United States, and was accompanied by a hundred or more of his Life-Guards, on horseback, preceded by cavalry music, and passed through the principal streets of the city, uncovering his head, and dispensing his bows and his smiles to the crowds as he rode rapidly past them. He was dressed, as he has always been when I have seen him, far more richly than I have ever seen any of our military officers dressed. He wore the common crescent-shaped military cap, with rich plumes and heavy golden trimmings. His coat was blue broadcloth, with standing collar; and the entire front, the collar, the seams of the sleeves and back, the edges of the skirt, &c., were overlaid with heavy golden trimmings. Besides this, various figures were wrought in gold upon the back and other parts of the coat, so that a large part of the cloth was covered. But a part of his vest could be seen, as his coat was buttoned with one button near his neck; but all that did appear showed nothing but gold. His trowsers were white, trimmed on each side of the seams with gold lace. He was not, however, in full dress, as he had on common boots, instead of a pair most richly trimmed with velvet and gold that he sometimes wears. His age is little above fifty, his form erect, near six feet in height, and well proportioned. His horsemanship is of the most accomplished character. This attracts the attention of all foreigners, and their universal remark is that in this respect he is rarely equaled. He usually rides to the Bureau of the Port, the Custom-house, and through several of the principal streets of the city, attended by a few of his guards twice during the week. As I had seen him thus riding rapidly through the city, I was perplexed to reconcile his face, which seemed amiable and benignant, with what I knew of his character; but subsequently, as I stood near him, when he dismounted at church, and then sat within a few feet of him during a long service, I have been relieved of this difficulty, for I could see in his face, when in repose, an index of his stern and merciless heart."

Gen. GEFFRARD, like SOULOUQUE, is well stricken in years. His life has been military rather than political, a fact contributing, perhaps, to his undoubted popularity. His complexion is but a shade less sombre than that of his imperial predecessor. The mulattos, it is therefore thought, may not accept his authority with unaffected gratification. Indeed, without a free opportunity to vote upon the Presidential question, whenever an election shall be constitutionally provided for, it is deemed highly probable that a fresh attempt may be made at the South to throw off the authority of the blacks.

ENGINEERING.

Railway Matters—Economy in Engineering—General Business in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not persuaded that anybody wants to read the notes of a mere tourist out West, so I shall hope to incorporate with mine the results of a few such engineering observations as will, I dare say, be more novel than complimentary. The unparalleled and unnecessary waste of plant, moveables and fuel in our unscientific modes of steam transportation, and the penny-wise and pound foolish schemes of cheapening production, by the use of cheap, and hence, self-consuming machinery, are characteristic of, and for a time pardonable in, an ambitious people of limited means, whose aim is to open routes and start manufactories *anyhow*, so they are opened and started, leaving those little "embellishments" which prevent their wear and tear from eating them up to another generation. The time to embellish has arrived. The operation and maintenance of our steam and other machinery are costing more than the said machinery earns, as a class. The remedies are too plain to allow the shadow of an excuse for adhering to the old plans.

For example, I am looking out from my window upon half a mile of steamboats, every one of which, together with several hundred others all the way from here to New-Orleans, are throwing away untold tons of fuel from their chimneys. For at least four years hundreds of engineers have seen this absurd sacrifice of coal, daily, and would have been only too glad to have made such alterations in the furnaces of these steamboats, at a moderate cost, as would have totally prevented this waste of fuel, and this intolerable nuisance of smoke. There is no mistake about the possibility, the absolute convenience of entirely preventing the smoke of bituminous coal, and of increasing its calorific effect at least one quarter. It has been done regularly for years on a great many steamboats in other countries, and in stationary boilers and locomotives at home and abroad. It merely consists in giving the carburetted hydrogen and the small amount of carbonic oxyd which pass from the fire an *intimate* mechanical mixture with air, and ample space, time and heat for the chemical mixture. The aforesaid artificial heat is needed because the distillation of gas is not regular. Were it as constant as the flow from a gas-burner, the flame would be self-generating; as it is irregular, fire brick or cast-iron plates must be interposed in the path of the gases to mix the air with them by causing currents and eddies, and to set this mixture on fire by their retained heat. Then the furnace is overflowing with white flame, the elements of which, in this enlightened country, are expensively distilled and then thrown away. The steamboat offers the best possible opportunity for cheap and convenient furnaces of the proper kind.

The railways are doing better. Many of them are burning up their fuel, singularly enough. The Pennsylvania Railway Company are about to institute an expensive system of coal-burning experiments, aided by *chemical analyses*, which are likely to elicit new and saving truths. The engines are now preparing at the Altoona shops. The results will be duly given to the public, through HOLLEY & COLBURN'S work on coal burning, &c. We hear every day of coal-burning experiments; that much-abused term covers up all sorts of sins against nature. Somebody stumbles upon an absurdity, which is incorporated in a locomotive, and, *no watch nor test* being instituted, no truth, nor even a hint is elicited, and the value of the device is guessed at. Thus the way is paved for new absurdities, while the real improvements do not enjoy even the chance of telling their own story.

A ride on the Pennsylvania Railway is comparatively refreshing to an engineer, although it exhibits opportunities enough for mechanical improvement. Much of the track is well drained, broadly supported, and made at once permanent and elastic by good broken-stone *ballast*, which appears to be, of all other elements, the most indispensable to cheap running and repairs. It will even make light, poor and unjointed rails tolerable, and it is the unknown delight of the tourist, for it greatly prevents dust, noise and the undue oscillation of the cars.

I need hardly speak of the scenery on the mountain division; no one should fail to witness its grandeur, which is not a little enhanced by the gigantic engineering feat of scaling the Alleghenies by an easy grade. Climbing along the side of one mountain, away across the intervening valley you see a freight train clattering down the plane of the adjacent mountain far above you; in a moment you pass it on a sharp curve in the angle of the hills, and soon your eye follows it, thundering down, miles away, where you were a moment before, with a great and impassable gulf between you. Not the least remarkable and satisfactory feature on this railway line, is the excellent accommodation for sleepy and hungry passengers, at Altoona. After an all-night's ride in a necessarily close car, it is the unprecedented delight of the traveler to have a whole wash-basin to himself, and a big spout bursting with cold, clear mountain water, and a clean towel withal!

At Philadelphia, to return to our engineering, there are more good things in progress than in any other American city. The machine tools made by BEMENT & DOUGHERTY, and by WM. SELLERS & Co. are *the best* in the world, WHITWORTH'S not excepted. They are making tools and machinery for our Government and for half a dozen European Governments and houses, including Russia, Austria and France. The hydraulic bread-bakery just completed by WM. SELLERS & Co. is the special admiration of mechanicians as well as outsiders

The Phœnix Iron Company are introducing one of the best improvements in the manufacture o

iron beams and rails that has appeared for years. The trouble has been to make the wide flange or head of a thin high T or I beam, sound to the extreme edge,—to squeeze these thin heads out of a square pile of iron without leaving them split or jagged, or otherwise weak and defective, especially with tough iron. The new process is to lay up the original pile *in the shape of the finished beam*, the top and bottom tables being purposely rolled to the proper shape, so that the grain of the iron will not be distorted, but only compressed and toughened as it passes through the rolls. The welding of the parts of the pile is much more sound,—the beam or rail can be made much lighter, longer, and larger, than by the old process, and looks when finished as if it had been planed. The Pennsylvania Railway are about to use some very deep, thin-webbed, double-headed rails of the Brydges-Adams, English, pattern, made in this manner. They cannot help being the best rails as to shape and quality, in America.

Messrs. M. W. BALDWIN & Co., locomotive-builders, are doing an unusually large amount of work for the Southern States and Cuba; this branch of manufacture has not been particularly brisk for a year. If Railway Companies would leave the designing of their machinery more to builders, the best of whom are first-rate engineers, their condition would be greatly ameliorated.

The Norris Locomotive works are not full. A very good improvement in coal-burning engines has just issued from the works.

I fear my engineering observations will not be so satisfactory now I have got through with Philadelphia.

TUBAL CAIN.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

We have received advanced sheets of an interesting and important document about to be issued by the "Sabbath Committee," on the Sunday liquor traffic. Few public papers, of similar tenor, deserve, or are likely to receive, more general attention. The nature and magnitude of the evil exposed, and the source and manner of the discussion, alike claim the candid consideration of all good citizens. A body of men, identified with the business of the City, and prominent for a generation among the active supporters of our philanthropic and charitable institutions, have interposed to stem the tide of demoralization that is sweeping away our laws, morals—everything that promotes the welfare of society. They have grouped together a series of facts so weighty in their bearings, and so guarded in their form, as to carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and so freed from ultraisms of whatever sort, as to compel the respect of all. Like the memorial against Sunday news crying, from the same Committee, the conviction of truth and sincerity will accompany the reading of every paragraph; like that, though hoping against hope, we cannot but trust that this document will contribute to a greatly-needed reformation.

The official census of places where liquor is sold, just completed, shows that there are 7,779 dram-shops and beer-houses in the City, or one for every fifteen families. Of the whole, *only seventy-two are licensed*, and seven thousand seven hundred establishments are guilty of a misdemeanor as often as they sell a glass of intoxicating drink. More than *five thousand of these shops are open every Sunday*, contrary to State and City laws. At the lowest estimate, $25,930 are spent in them every Sabbath, or $1,349,360 for the Sundays of a year. But this is only a part of the terrible record. The larger of these establishments combine with Sunday tippling all the seductive appliances of the drama, the dance, comic songs, concerts, billiard and roulette tables, and an endless variety of unlawful amusements. Many of them gather a thousand and more of men, women and children into their haunts every Sabbath *day* and night—a fearful proportion being mere lads.

The first point made by the Committee on this state of facts is, that the Sunday liquor traffic and its accessories *violate our laws and ordinances*, which prohibit ordinary traffic, labor and sports on the Sabbath, "with the same humane intent with which they provide that ten hours shall be the legal limit of a day of toil." "So far from exempting the trade in liquors from the general prohibition, our statutes are explicit in their hostility to that most needless and injurious of all the forms of Sabbath profanation." The ordinance of 1855, and the laws of 1857, are cited to show that there "cannot be greater explicitness in intention or terms," in declaring the whole business illegal. The Police Commissioners, specially charged with the duty by the act that gives them being and authority, have directed complaints to be made by patrolmen, and *twenty-six thousand* are lodged in the District Attorney's Office, without effect. Grand Juries have made presentments of the evil, but it continues. What are laws, and juries, and police, to seven thousand dram-sellers, and a hundred thousand Sunday dram-drinkers?

The economical and moral bearings of this traffic are then discussed, and if it is shown that it is wasteful of money and health, that it engenders pauperism, that it causes crime, that it promotes lawlessness, and that it tends to irreligion and infidelity. Some of the statistics illustrative of these positions are very impressive, and the whole discussion is eminently suggestive. Ninety per cent. of the inmates of the Almshouse are more or less intemperate; and eighty-four per cent. of sick paupers were frequenters of dram-shops. Out of 27,845 committments to prison in a single year, 22,617 were of persons of intemperate habits of whom 9,726 were females! Twenty-one thousand (21,278) of these criminals were "foreigners." Sixty per cent of the whole number were in the prime of life, between the ages of ten and thirty.

The direct connection between the Sunday liquor traffic and crime is demonstrated by the official statement that while the arrests by the Police on 76 successive *Tuesdays* were but 7,601, the arrests for the same number of *Sundays* were 9,713—showing an excess of 1,552, or an *average of twenty-five per cent.* more of crime on Sundays than on other days of the week." That Sunday dram-shops are directly responsible for this increase appears from the fact that during the brief period at the beginning of the present Mayoralty, when this traffic was partially suspended, the arrests on Sunday *diminished* below the ordinary average of the week. Another memorable fact is stated in this document, that down to the time in our municipal history of the repeal of the Sunday ordinances, and with them the prohibition of the sale of liquors on that day, "*no necessity existed for a Sunday Police; the City governed itself on the Lord's day, so long as Sunday dram-shops were closed.*" But crime and disorder so increased, when the restriction was removed, that it became necessary in 1839, for the first time, to appoint Sunday officers.

The *remedies* suggested by the Committee for the protean evils reported, are:

1. *A change in pay-day*—from Saturday to Monday or Wednesday—as lessening the temptations to Sunday debauchery, and increasing the chances for the expenditure of wages so as to benefit families and promote the interests of employes.

2. The multiplication of the means of innocent healthful, *popular recreation*, disconnected with temptation to dissipation and vice.

3. The establishment of *public fountains*, where laborers may slake their thirst without being driven to a dram-shop, where a false notion of self-respect impels them to drink that which *costs something*, often costing *everything*.

4. Increased efficiency in all agencies for popular evangelization.

5. The correction and *concentration of public sentiment* as to the evils and the perils of this traffic.

6. The enforcement of the laws and ordinances, kindly but firmly, by the proper authorities, or all law and government lose their power. Courts and Juries, and officers of justice—expounders and executors of law, owe it to their own dignity and to the community investing them with power, to wipe out the disgrace brought upon our institutions by these fountains of dissipation, lawlessness and crime; and the citizens of New-York owe to the magistracy of the city no less than to themselves, and to every good interest, to support with manly firmness every attempt to restore the majesty of law and the ascendency of Christian morals.

We have thus aimed to condense the already condensed matter of this impressive pamphlet. We earnestly desire that the subject it discusses should command the attention of our busy community long enough to secure the practical result—the closing of dram-shops on the Sabbath, in accordance with wise and wholesome laws. The questions which have divided the community as to "abstinence," "prohibition," "license or no license," are wholly aside from the issue now presented. The simple, sole question of turning "the People's day" into a day of revelry and crime is the one brought before the public, by men who do not meddle with *isms*, or deal in denunciation—men who mean all they say, and accomplish what they undertake.

May a Negro go to College?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 10th inst. you say: "This question was decided in the negative, a few days ago, at Schenectady." It has been stated that a majority of the class were in favor of admitting the student in question, but the Faculty decided the vote must be unanimous. But permit me to call your attention to the fact that the question has once, at least, been decided in the affirmative. The colored Freshman at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1852, a negro of unmistakable African percentage and with scarcely a trace of mixed blood, much less than the average of negroes at the North. The young man graduated with credit to himself and his *Alma Mater* at the Commencement of 1849, and delivered an oration on that occasion. He was treated with respect (as he deserved to be) by his classmates and fellow-students throughout his College course, made many friends, and especial care was taken that his feelings should not be wounded by allusions to his difference of color. Yet the institution at that time numbered very few, I think not three "Abolitionists" among its students. I vouch for these facts, as I was a member of the class of 1849, and graduated at Middlebury that year. Vermont, at least, among the Free States, should be exonerated from the charge of inconsistency.

JUSTICE.

The Russ Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The monstrous proposition to take up the Russ pavement and to substitute the Belgian pavement, at a great expense to the City, and without any attempt to remove the acknowledged faults of the former, would have filled me with surprise as well as disgust, if my experience as a tax-payer of this City had left room in my mind for any sentiment but the latter. But being both congested and indurated by the treatment of many years, at the hands of our City Government, the sentiment of surprise is excluded, and I can flinch at no new infliction. Still, I must confess, Mr. Editor, I was pleased to see that some one had at last proposed to make a practical application of a remedy that I have often suggested, but which—not being a practical mechanic—I could only suggest, viz: The grooving of the Russ pavement as it lies. I have long felt that this ought to be done, and that it could be done; and that too by some simple machine; and I have even tried, mentally, to devise such a machine, but, not being a mechanic, I have not succeeded.

I am very glad, therefore, to see that Mr. WILLIAM FAGIN, of No. 401 Broadway, has invented such a machine, and has proposed to the Board of Aldermen to employ it in grooving; in other words, in making perfect the Broadway pavement. And I should be willing to leave the matter in Mr. FAGIN'S hands, with my best wishes for his success, but for two reasons: The one being that he asks double what the work is worth; and the other that he proposes to do it the wrong way.

The Russ pavement requires but one thing to be done to it. That one thing is not to *break* it up, as has been proposed; still less is it to *take* it up; but the one thing requisite is to increase the foothold of horses travelling on it.

This is to be effected by grooving it, but by grooving it properly—and to groove it properly is not what Mr. FAGIN proposes. For he proposes to groove it transversely; whereas the only remedy consists in grooving it longitudinally. Let Mr. FAGIN run his grooves, of the width and depth that he proposes, up and down Broadway and it will be the best paved street in the whole world; but let him run them across the street and he will do little good, if any.

I speak, Messrs. Editors, from long and close observation on this subject. The unhappy horses in Broadway (those prostrate forms which are a reproach to our civilization) seldom, if ever, fall upon their knees or upon their haunches. They always—I may say always, the exceptions are so rare—fall upon their sides. And they fall upon their sides from three causes:

1. That the pavement is arched.
2. That in holding back they draw sideways from the end of the pole.
3. That the grooves and interstices of the pavement are all tranverse, directly or obliquely, or both.

The first cause cannot be remedied.

The second can be diminished by using bars at the end of the pole, so that the horses shall hold back square, and by the use of brakes; for the horse is so constructed that he cannot straddle.

The third cause can be effectually removed by grooving the pavement longitudinally; it being understood, however, that all horses traveling in Broadway must be furnished with caulkers, *i. e.*, be sharp-shod.

Now, Messrs. Editors, let any observing man—say *par eminence*, yourselves—read these suggestions, and observe the action and passion of the unhappy equine race, as exhibited in Broadway, and I am sure they will be convinced that the ingenious man who will put into operation a machine for ploughing grooves up and down Broadway, will confer a benefit alike upon the noblest and the most abject of animals, the generous horse, and the

NEW-YORK TAX-PAYER.

FEB. 5, 1859.

American Politics as they Strike Observers in France.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The young Republic of the New World was long ago warned by clear-sighted men that it nourished in its own bosom its most dangerous enemy. It was warned that the day would come in which it would have to face that most formidable of despots the multitude, and to undergo that blindest of tyrannies the tyranny of the passionate and capricious mob.

It would seem that the United States are themselves beginning to fear the approach of this day. Not that the apprehension of its coming is openly expressed, or that any positive attack has been made on the institutions of the country. But journalists and orators alike, without choosing or daring to touch the causes, are busily deploring the effects which are plainly before them. A certain intelligent part of the public, even, seems to be aware of the perils yet to come. The elections of last November in some of the Northern States, may be regarded as a protest against the compliances of Mr. BUCHANAN with the turbulent wishes of a part of his supporters. And his last Message has been generally held at its just value, as a manœuvre meant to captivate the favor of the masses.

But the President and his friends know how to cajole the people, and what it is that wins power in the Republic. The Bible are reopened once in four years, and victory perches on his banner who has best understood the passions of the crowd, and done them fullest service. Hardly has a President been installed before he begins to lay traps for votes at the next election.

Two years have barely elapsed since Mr. BUCHANAN entered the White House, and he is already publishing a Message more taken up with arrangements for his own reelection than with schemes for managing his brief power wisely and well. At the same time Mr. DOUGLAS, a leading competitor for the votes of 1860, has been traversing the South, where he too has talked Cuban annexation, illimitable extension, and manifest destiny. The two statesmen emulate each other in drawing up seductive promises and skillful flatteries for the popular lust of power, as they do in launching the Republic into new and perilous paths. This is the way to the Capital. A pious journal of New-York gives itself up to simple and touching lamentations over the waste of so much vigor by Mr. DOUGLAS on a campaign of worldly ambition. "Ah!" cried the evangelical journalist "had Mr. DOUGLAS wrought all this work for the salvation of souls, he would be a prodigy of sanctity to be venerated in all the centuries to come." And then he painted the zealous preacher traversing fifty-seven counties in a few weeks, passing over nearly eighteen hundred leagues, speaking to more than a hundred and twenty audiences in the open air, always in the rain, and occupying near an hour and a half in each discourse. And all this to win a "corruptible crown."

These curious statistics of Mr. DOUGLAS' celebrated tour give one an idea of his activity and vigor—of the strength of his constitution as well as of the ardor of his ambition. He is called the "Little Giant" of the West. If all future American Presidential candidates are to pay as high a personal price as this, the victory will, doubtless, belong to the strongest lungs and the most herculean shoulders. Perhaps the increasing exigencies of American Democracy will drive all but acrobats out of political life. Seriously, the business of statesmanship in America is gradually falling into the hands of the least elevated classes. The American papers have recently given us a highly charged picture of the actual Congress, with the insults which the members bandy to and fro; with pugilistic encounters in the Halls and passages; with fights on the public streets; with nocturnal occupations which we do not care to describe. It must be said, however, that the blame of all these indecencies should not rest with Congress itself. One of the peculiarities of the American people is a strange love of noise, of excitement, of uproar. Impatient, energetic, disorderly, sometimes brutal, it applauds the men in whom it finds its own faults and its own merits. Hot-heads, daring imaginations, violent orators, noisy politicians, filibustering statesmen are its special darlings. If, for example, it hears Mr. DOUGLAS exclaim, as in his last New-York speech, that "Europe is too far off to have anything to say about Cuba, Mexico, or Central America," it will utter a formidable "hurrah!" and give the "Little Giant" an ovation.

It gives us pleasure to repeat that it is not the intelligent and healthy part of the American population which prepares these triumphs and chooses its representatives on such grounds. But it is the majority, after all, which does so, and with the majority is lodged political power. The crowd reigns, and with the crowd the courtiers of the crowd. It is the crowd which, every four years, elects the successor of WASHINGTON. Perhaps the Conservative WASHINGTON would not be its idol to-day.

The new generations of the Republic are as unlike the old as the actual Presidents are unlike the founders of the States. The doctrines of the fathers are not those of the children. The Liberty of to-day has a different air from that of other times. The favorites of the people once were FRANKLIN, ADAMS, JEFFERSON; now they are PIERCE, DOUGLAS, BUCHANAN. The Republic has advanced!

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—*The twelfth* rule of the Supreme Court of the United States in Admiralty authorizes proceedings *in rem*, for supplies, materials, &c., furnished to domestic vessels. This rule has just been altered by the Supreme Court so as to confine the remedy to proceeds, *pro tempore*, remaining the lien heretofore assumed in accordance with State laws—in other words, releasing the vessel from liability for such charges, and making only the individual responsible. The change is to take effect from the 1st of May next. The new rule disturbs nothing which has already been done, and is wholly prospective, preserving all existing jurisdiction except so far as relates to proceedings *in rem*, or against the vessel. The Supreme Court has also decided that the Admiralty has no jurisdiction of contracts of affreightments which relate to the purely internal commerce of the States—that is to say, of contracts for carrying goods between ports and places in the same State.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 14.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Short Causes.—Nos. 902, 1227, 1163, 1395, 1408, 1366, 1705, 1899, 2045, 2163 to 2165, 2142, 2175, 2185, 2180, 2046, 2010, 2021, 2202, 2419, 2420, 2036, 2004 to 2007, 2746, 2771, 2804, 2807, 2808, 2879, 2893, 2901, 2923, 2903, 2913½, 2042, 2037, 4700.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 323, 419, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 423, 2, 416, 267, 420, 421, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 200, 221, 797, 802, 443, 447.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 220, 612 to 621. *Part II.*—Nos. 203, 189, 602, 604, 605, 606, 145, 620, 627 to 630, 64, 236.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

Before Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS.

John R. Jaffray vs. *Andrew F. Carpenter.*—Motion granted.

William A. Seeley vs. *Elias Jane Pusbey, &c.*—Motion denied unless defendant places within the power of plaintiff to refer to the books mentioned in his affidavit. If, after the plaintiff has this opportunity of reference, the particulars are not furnished within ten days, defendant may renew the motion.

Isaac C. Kimball vs. *Lyman Gibson.*—Motion denied if plaintiff within five days serves a consent that defendant may examine the witnesses on notice and use their depositions on the trial. If not, the motion is granted, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Present, all the Judges.

Abraham Fowler vs. *Peter Moller.*—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Edward Potter vs

had the charge during his absence. Mr. ——, his counsel, testifies that he came to his house ——, "a week or two" after his return from ——. At Geneva he remained only "a few days." He then took board at a public house in Seneca, where his youngest child was born, and where he remained "as Grant calls it, "some four months" and then removed to another public house in Hudson, and there "resided" again another four months, until he died.

The question in this evidence is not: Was Tallmadge actually an inhabitant of Columbia County? but, Was the Surrogate of New-York necessarily wrong in deciding, on the evidence before him, that the deceased was an inhabitant of New-York? After the lapse of so many years, and the death of at least three most important witnesses, and the absence of another equally important, to sustain the jurisdiction, the testimony now given, if it seems to me, even if admissible, is too slight and equivocal to overthrow the presumption which the law indulges in favor of judicial acts. When the process took place, Mrs. Tallmadge, the widow, alone deceased, was living and of full age, and, as we may infer from the citation, present in Court; Mr. Taylor, the brother-in-law, also states deceased, was living and participant in the proceeding; Mr. Burrowes, now absent from the country, the executor, who prepounded the instrument and drew up the residence in New-York, was on the spot ready to be cross-examined; and if possible confuted; and thirteen next children were duly represented by a guardian appointed by the Surrogate to watch over their interests. Mrs. Tallmadge too, although she contested the will, opened the papers to the most unreserved disposition of her husband's estate, took no steps during the many subsequent years of her life to call the probate in question, either by appeal or in any other mode; and for aught that appears—and the Surrogate after the lapse of so many years as a legitimate presumption from and through Burrowes, as formerly appointed executor, the provision made for her by the instrument which he edited, truly or not, her husband's will.

All these circumstances, and more might be specified, although in the view now taken not technically conclusive, are sufficient to counterbalance the loose evidence which I have referred, given after the lapse of eighteen years from the date of the transaction. It might well have been that the deceased, "a few days previous to his death," had a temporary lodging-place in the City of New-York as well as in the City of Hudson, without being permanently settled in either or any where else—an inference which is strengthened by the fact that immediately after his death his family are found living in New-York.

As matter of fact, therefore, the Court I think, under the circumstances, is justified, if necessary, in finding that the deceased, within the meaning of the statute, was an inhabitant of the City of New-York—sufficiently so at least to give the Surrogate jurisdiction.

I should say, however, that I am not prepared to admit that such a finding is necessary to sustain the decree. Where the jurisdiction of a subordinate tribunal, having cognizance of the general subject, has attached, by the presentation of a verified *prima facie* case under the appearance of the parties, its decision, even on a case jurisdictional fact such as that of inhabitancy, must be conclusive, unless reversed on appeal. To allow it to be called in question collaterally, and on every occasion and during all time, would be destructive of all confidence. No business in particular depending on letters testamentary or of administration could be safely transacted. Payment made to an executor or administrator even after judgment would be no protection. Even the debtor litigated that precise point, and compelled the executor to establish it by proof, the adjudication would avail him nothing, should a subsequent administrator, as in this case, spring up, and, after the lapse of the fifth of a century, demand payment a second time, when a scintilla of evidence on one side remained, and all on the other had perished. A large number of titles, too, depend for their validity on decrees of foreclosure, and these decrees are often made in suits instituted by executors or administrators, or their assigns. Must these, too, be subject to be overhauled at any period, however remote, on the nice question of residence?—a question often difficult to decide where the facts are clear; and much more so, of course, where the facts are obscured by lapse of time and loss of documents and witnesses.

The doctrine contended for by the plaintiff, and indispensable to his success, is, I think, altogether too dangerous for judicial sanction.

The complaint, therefore, on that ground, as well as on the mere issue of fact, should be dismissed.

K. L. Pangborn for plaintiff; R. H. Brown for defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 3,975 bbls. Flour, 55 bushels Oats, 1,041 bushels Malt, 2,616 pkgs. Provisions, and 127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are readily taken at $5 62½@$5 68¾, chiefly at $5 68¾, ₱ 100 lbs. The nominal asking price for Pearls is $6 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing has been done since last week in the Inspection Warehouses, the receipts of which, 1,853 bbls., including 1,273 bbls. Pots, and 580 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—No. 1 Quercitron is scarce in Philadelphia, and is wanted there at $31, but holders ask $33 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in request at 26¾c.@25¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Santos at 12c.; 71 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo at 6¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is depressed and languid. Sales, to-day, have been confined to 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.. 9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb.. 11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb. 12¾	12¾	12¾	13

EARTHENWARE—The supply is moderate and the demand is good at buoyant prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been reported of 2,500 boxes Canton on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker and firmer to-day for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is fair, chiefly from speculators. Sales have been reported at 11,000 bbls.

Uncommon State, ₱ bbl.....$4 90@$ 4 90
Medium State.....$ 5 00@$ 5 00
Common State.....$ 5 15@$ 5 25
Superfine Ohio.....$ 5 20@$ 5 40
Fancy Ohio.....$ 5 45@$ 5 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....$ 5 75@$ 7 25
Extra Ohio.....$ 5 30@$ 7 50
Fancy Genesee.....$ 6 10@$ 6 25
Extra Genesee.....$ 6 30@$ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Minnesota.....$ 6 40@$ 6 75

Canadian Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $5 25@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is more sought after at uniform quotations. Sales 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 05 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 10@$6 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Most holders are asking rather higher rates for desirable lots. Sales have been confined to 2,800 bushels, including good White Southern, at 91 87½; prime Red do., at $1 83; and strictly prime White Kentucky, at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand at prices, however, which are unsatisfactory to sellers. Some business is reported. The transactions do not exceed 2,500 bushels at 61c.@63c. for new Yellow Jersey, and 64c. for old White Southern; and 58c. for old Yellow Southern, delivered from store, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce, and wanted at 92c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Barley—Sales are at last noticed. Oats are in request at former rates. Canadian, 42½c. @43c.; Western, 41c.@44c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@40c.; and Southern, 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 250 bales Bags, part, in bond, at 7¼c. each, and 200 bales Bagging at 12c. ₱ yard, six months' credit.

HEMP—The market is inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged. Sales in Boston, 230 bales Jute at 6c., part 4 ₱ cent. off for cash, and part six months' credit; 2,500 bales Manila, to arrive per *Miranda*, at a trifle under 6¾ cents ₱ lb., eight months' credit; also, 160 tons Russian Hemp Yarns at 9½c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb., six months' credit.

HIDES—The week's business Messrs. E. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "The demand was languid during the early part of the week, and sales quite limited; but as the receipts continued light, the trade soon began to operate with more confidence, and the market closes firm and steady at last week's quotations. Sales dect up 40,000 Hides, which is a good week's business, leaving a stock of 50,000 Hides of all kinds on hand. The principal transactions have been in Orinocos, which last week comprised a large portion of our stock, but which sales of this description amounting to 18,000, the county is first hands is reduced to less than 10,000. In Upper Leather stock there is little movement, owing to the scarcity of the more material. Slaughter Hides are in active request, and prices tending upward. In Foreign Salted Hides there is no new feature. Dry Salted Hides are in better demand for Southern markets. Receipts have been 19,655 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 12,585 from Havre, *ex Zurich*; 2,175 from London, *ex American Congress*; 2,164 Santillo, *ex Rose Standish*; 1,426 Chagres, &c., *ex Golden Rule*; 874 Porto Rico, *ex Life Boat*; 162 Honduras, 22 Bermuda, 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 25 bales do. Buffalo, *ex Negotiator*; 2,198 Texas, 5,480 from New-Orleans; 2,836 Southern, &c.; 1,243 from neighboring ports. Total, coastwise, 10,263. Total foreign and coastwise, 29,918. Import since 1st inst. has been 23,816 foreign, and 12,670 coastwise. Total, 36,486; and 96 bales Calcutta Cow, and 25 bales do. Buffalo. Sales have been 39,471 Hides. The pieces of 3,000 Salted Horse, *ex A. Masterson*, were imported for a manufacturer. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 50,000. (same time last year, 270,426—Coney before, 150,000). 4,200 Buenos Ayres Horse, 156 bales Calcutta Kips. The stock consists of 15,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande; 2,500 Dry Orinoco; 5,400 Dry Chagres, &c.; 800 Dry Salt Chile; 2,500 Dry Savanilla, &c.; 500 Dry Maracaibo; 600 Dry Rio Hacha; 2,000 Dry Central American, (will Have in) 2,400 Dry Central American; 2,800 Dry Hides from Laguayra; 12,000 Dry Hides from Havre; 5,500 Dry Truxillo; 10,000 Dry and Salted Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 1,500 Dry Curacoa; 2,300 Dry Singapore and Penang; 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 600 bales Buenos Ayres Horse."

IRON—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig at $22@$30 ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 15,000 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig at $20 @$22; 500 tons do. at 20c., six months; 1,000 tons Forge, at 90 cash, at 91 60 cash, ₱ ton.

LEATHER—The movements in Sole, during the week, Messrs. Hunt & Co. notice thus: "The demand has been good, and sales fast up 80,000 sides of Hemlock and Oak at unchanged prices. Orinoco middle-weights and damaged are much sought after, and in request supply. The receipts continue large; but are fully absorbed by the sales, and we are not likely to have any surplus for some time. The demand for Oak is animated, and full prices are readily obtained. Upper in the rough is in active inquiry at 28c.@30c. We quote: Oak Slaughter and solid, good light, 30c. @32c.; Oak Slaughter and solid, good middle, 30c.@ 32c.; Oak Slaughter and solid, good heavy, 32c.@ 35c.; Oak Light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., C., L., W., P., are used as initials at the corners of the Packing-yards, as follows: "L.—Lawrie's, C.—Gray's, L.—Lamson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 275 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is moderately inquired for at 11¼c. @11¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet. In Philadelphia 2,000 bushels Clover were sold at $5 75@$7 25 ₱ bush. In Boston, sales have been made of 2,700 bags, and 7,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed at $1 05@$1 70 ₱ bush.

SALTPETRE—675 bags have been sold in Boston at 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been made during the week of 500 bales Curacoa Goat at 75c., cash; 8 bales Buenos Ayres do. at 45c. ₱ lb.; with 31 bales Cawnpore, 11 do. Patna, 14 do. Madras, and 13 do. Rio Hache, the latter to arrive, on private terms; also, 12,000 lbs. Bolivian City Deer at 28c.@30c.; 3,000 lbs. Road Brau and Chagres at 40c.@ 42½c.; 5,000 lbs. San Juan at 42½c., and 15,000 lbs. Mexican on private terms.

SOAP—Sales 200 boxes Castile at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 130 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@ 8¼c., with 20 hhds. Cuba on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. at 11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was spirited and successful. Greens ruled dear, and Blacks sold more advantageously. We annex a report of the 10th delivered of by L. M. Hoffman &c., imported ₱ *Kathay*, &c.; terms 6 months.

Hyson—14 half chests at 30½c.

Young Hyson—30 half chests at 54c.; 24 do., 53¾c.; 75 do. 45¾c.; 216 do., 40c.; 76 do., 37c.; 36 do., 36½c.; 151 do., 36c.; 47 do., 34c.; 204 do., 32c.; 149 do., 31½c.; 66 do., 30c.; 57 do., 28½c.; 96 do., 26½c.; 100 do., 26c.; 110 do., 25c.; 41 do., 24¾c.; 100 do., 24c.; 197 do., 23¼c.; 27 do., 22c.; 221 do., 20c.; 34 do., 19¼c.; 19 do., 19c.; 160 boxes do., 34½c.; 50 do., 32c.; 138 do., 31c.

Gunpowder—63 half chests at 60c.; 78 do., 44½c.; 72 do., 42c.; 25 do., 41½c.; 52 do., 40½c.; 84 do., 36½c.; 30 do., 31½c.; 35 do., 31c.; 52 do., 30½c.; 30 do., 29½c.; 120 do., 29c.; 26 do., 27½c.; 228 boxes do., 27c.

Imperial—47 half chests at 60c.; 10 do., 41c.; 27 do., 39½c.; 40 do., 36c.; 26 do., 33½c.; 27 do., 29½c.; 60 do., 27½c.; 13 do., 27c.; 57 do., 26c.; 22 do., 25½c.

Twankay—49 chests at 30½c.; 9 half chests at 31c.; 75 do., 29½c.; 44 do., 27½c.; 33 do., 25½c.; 123 do., 24c.; 77 do., 23½c.; 56 do., 23c.; 31 do., 23½c.

Hyson Skin—20 chests at 19½c.; 21 half chests at 25c.; 26 do., 20½c.; 15 do., 19c.

Oolong, 40c.@61½c.; *Souchong*, 20c.@21c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 27c., and is held at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 200 bales Cotton on private terms; 10 hhds. Bark at 22s. 6d.; 75 tcs. Seed, 10 tons Leather, at 20s. For London, 20 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d.; 50 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d., and 300 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 7½d. ₱ 280 lbs. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been ship *Continent*, 1,099 tons, hence to Melbourne, at $14,000; ship *Ocean Rover*, 776 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $12,000; ship *Monsoon*, to Calbe, on private terms, and back from Manzalan to New-York, Wood, $17; ship *Martha Wessell*, to Callao, Coal, $15; a ship, now on the way to the Pacific, from the west Coast of Mexico, Mic. Wood to Queenstown for orders, 956 ₱ ton; ship *Black Hawk*, 1,109 tons, from Jarvis Island to United States, Guano, $10 ₱ ton; ship *Abby Brown*, 497 tons, from Johnson Island to United States, Guano, $11; ship *Carrington*, from San Francisco to Valparaiso, Lumber, ship *Deshaway* 1,012 tons, from Puget Sound to Valparaiso, bark *Young Greek*, from Puget Sound supposed to Valparaiso, on private terms; a brig, 378 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, to an Atlantic port, Guano, $6; two schooners from Frankfort, Me., to Cardenas, Lumber, $6; a brig, now in Boston, from Machias to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New-York; Sugar, 42½c.; Molasses, on deck, $3 25, with privilege of Molasses under deck, $3 75; a bark, 360 tons, to Zara and back, 40c. and $2 50 on deck; a brig from Nuevitas to New-York, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 248 tons, to Cardenas and back, 35c. and $5, or Molasses only $3 25; a brig to Sagua and back, 38c. and $3; one, 200 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3 50 under deck; a British brig to Cienfuegos and back, 40c.; a schooner, 90 tons, to West Indies and back, $625; one, 1,400 hhds., to St. Domingo and back, $1,225; a brig to Mayagues, P. R., and back, 41c. and $3; one 150 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, 37½c. and $3 50; one, 167 tons, to Bermuda, $500.

San Francisco Markets.

From Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Mercantile Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, 1859.

For the greater part of the fortnight elapsing since the departure of the last ocean mail an extreme degree of inactivity has characterized the market, relieved, however, towards the close, by a somewhat improved demand from the country; while, recently, numerous arrivals have afforded the city trade a better opportunity of making purchases. Among all descriptions and varieties of goods, with very rare exceptions, the tendency of prices has been downward, great reluctance being evinced to operate to any extent, in consequence of the limited demand for supplies; while the known large quantities of merchandise that have been likely to arrive from various quarters at any moment have assured buyers that they would be able to avail themselves of every opportunity to purchase as soon as the wants of their customers should render it necessary for them to enter the market. The weather for a great portion of the period has been extremely cold, tending to restrict operations throughout a large section of the mining region and to make money scarce with interior traders and retard remittances. Capital in this city continues abundant, but a better demand for money has existed during the past thirty days, and there has been a disinclination to employ such means in operating in a market that could not by any possibility decline against buyers. Although we can look for a fair business to be done, whenever the weather will permit throughout the remainder of the wet season, and, perhaps, for a very active trade in the Spring; it is evident that the supplies that will reach us mean while, will exceed even more than an ordinary requirement, and that a large amount of importations will need to be stored in default of an outlet for their consumption. Thus there will be more or less necessity to realize upon consignments, either under instructions or for the purpose of meeting engagements, cannot be doubted; and all hope of being able to avoid the rule of extensively low prices, is crushed by the anticipation of receipts so much in excess of what the market is capable of bearing. The character of the advices that have reached us during the fortnight have afforded anything but a prospect of future relief, for while we had been apprised of more than an abundance of coming supplies, we now learn that shipments in this direction from the Atlantic States and China are being made with a profusion totally at variance with the known wants of the country. Under such circumstances all surmise as to the prospects for shippers can be but vague to a degree, and buyers here are confirmed in their determination to restrict their operations only to the purchase of goods in such quantities as will answer the wants of a day's, or at most of a week's trade.

Boots and Shoes have been inactive during the

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Seventh Week of the Great Success
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
EVERY EVENING.
Which has now been performed
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS.
During which period it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
will be repeated EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
through the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
continues to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN,
To conclude with the farce of
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Mr. Jefferson
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Box Book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE!
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
The management would respectfully inform the public that this
FIRST ANNUAL BENEFIT
of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
will take place at this theatre on next
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1859,
on which occasion will appear in his
WORLD-RENOWNED CHARACTER
of
ASA TRENCHARD,
in the celebrated and highly successful comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
together with a variety of
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
Box Book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the Management of J. Moore & Wayne Ownes.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
Endorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian of the stage, and rendered nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 14,
The performance will commence with
THE VILLAGERS; OR, HAY MAKERS AND MOON TAKERS.
To be followed by
THE AVENGER; OR, THE MOOR OF SICILY.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 14,
This entertainment will commence with
OUR YANKEE COUSIN.
Ann Trenchard.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Lord Dingleberry.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the Drama of
LUKE THE LABORER.
Philip.....Mr. E. C. Price

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS.
Positively
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1859.
First night of the new and splendid Equestrian Spectacle, illustrative of the feats of arms in the age of Knightly Lists, and entitled
THE TOURNAMENT,
Or, The Days of Chivalry.
Haste to Niblo's! Away! away!
To the glittering scene of the skilled and gay,
Where the horse and his rider the sports prolong,
Of the daring and chivalrous Tournament.
DAN RICE,
Humorist and Conversationist,
Will Talk.
THE HORSES OF BEAUTY
Will Talk.
THE LOW COMEDY MULES
Will Speak for Themselves!
For a few nights more.
In addition to the above unrivaled attractions, which have Filled Niblo's with
CROWDS OF FASHIONABLES,
Will be presented a
GLITTERING MISCELLANY OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC ACTS,
by the
REGULAR TROOP OF STARS!
And the entirely successful and original Spectacle of the
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
Melville will Ride.
All forming the Greatest Equestrian Programme ever Witnessed.
N. B.—There will be two brilliant MATINEE ENTERTAINMENTS on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons. Open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock.
The patrons of Niblo's are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE VETERAN.
Continuing to draw houses
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
Notwithstanding the late inclement weather, will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
In order to afford variety and to give a fresh charm to the scenic grandeur of the Drama,
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, and will be presented for the first time, on Monday evening next, with those already so popular,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES
and the Regiment on the March.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MADAME ELVIRA,
MADAME ELVIRA,
MADAME ELVIRA,
ON THE FLYING WIRE!
On the Flying Wire!
On the Flying Wire!
AND IN HER
GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS!
GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS!
GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS!
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS,
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS,
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS.
NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC MELODISTS,
NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC MELODISTS,
NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC MELODISTS,
LAUGH PROVOKERS and FUN MANUFACTURERS!
LAUGH PROVOKERS and FUN MANUFACTURERS!
LAUGH PROVOKERS and FUN MANUFACTURERS!
C. A. SEARLES—Brother Bones, Banjoist, Comedian, &c.
MR. TURNER—Banjoist and Basso.
BILLY BLAIR—Tamborinist, Comic Singer and Humorist.
J. ENGLISH—Basso Profundo.
JOHN HASSETT—Balladist and Vocal Extemporist.
M. D. EDMONDS—Solo Violinist and Dulcimer Artist.
WM. H. VINCENT—Burlesque Dancer and Female Ethiopist.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
The exquisite AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens; HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen as usual.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The second of the Series of POPULAR LECTURES will be given by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
Subject—*Great Men.*
This lecture has never been delivered in New-York and the Committee understand that it is one of Mr. Greeley's best efforts. Tickets, 25 Cents, to all parts of the house. For sale at the booksellers and door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.
GRAND CONCERT OF
THE NEW-YORK ALLEGEMEINE SAENGERBUND,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
GERMAN HOSPITAL FUND.
The German Liederkranz and several distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services for the occasion. Nelli's Band of sixty members has been secured for the evening.
Full particulars will be given in a few days.
Tickets for sale at the principal music and bookstores.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1859.
The members of the Society are earnestly requested to be present at the rehearsal THIS EVENING. The members of the Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New-York Liederkrahs Societies, and the former members of the New-York Harmonic, and also all other friends of Mr. Bristow, who may desire to participate in the Testimonial, are cordially invited to attend. The Rehearsal will take place at the rooms of the Society, Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
ISAAC M. PHYFE,
Chairman Testimonial Committee.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
FIRST WEEK OF THE NEW PANTOMIME,
Fifth Week of Mr. D. S. Wambold.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. C. H. Fox, E. Warden, Charles White, J. H. Budworth, and the entire Company.
To conclude with an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC HALL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK.
Harry Pearson, from Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.
Harry Pearson, from Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Harry Pearson, from Lyceum Theatre.
Harry Pearson, from Theatre Royal, Liverpool.
Harry Pearson, from Theatre Royal, Manchester.
Harry Pearson, from Theatre Royal, Glasgow.
Harry Pearson, from Theatre Royal, Plymouth, Birmingham, Sheffield, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, &c.,
IN A NEW BERIO-COMIC DRAMA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. S. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 14, 1859,
The performance will commence with
GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE.
THE ETON BOY.
Concluding with THERESE;
Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

ON EXHIBITION,
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(Belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents; for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital.
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Dugen, Mrs. Waldon Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
SOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

LAST WEEK
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
And Panorama of the Holy Land, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 15c. Hall to let.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S Readings from Shakespeare, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.
Monday Morning, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., Henry IV. Part II.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, Henry V.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., Twelfth Night.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock, Hamlet, WITH WHICH THE COURSE WILL CONCLUDE.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 333 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Seats secured (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 639 Broadway, and at the door.
Seats will not be held after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken at the door by the door-keepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, and every evening during the week. BILLY BIRCH and E. ROWERS, the two great dialectics, LIES AMONG THE HEADS, FRENCH DANCING MASTER, the INAUGURATION BALL. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 1260 Broadway, between Broadway and 4th-av. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PUPILS' FIRST PRIMER IN MUSIC.
By Francis H. Brown. At the present day many parents desire to have their children play the piano-forte or some other musical instrument. In order to do this well, a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of music is essential. No pupil can ever make a good player upon any instrument without understanding clearly the first principles of music. To furnish this most desirable information in a manner so simple and easy that it cannot fail to be remembered by even the youngest child, as well as to prepare the pupil for the music teacher is the object of the Pupil's First Primer.
By its aid mothers of families can teach their children the rudiments of music, thus saving themselves a great expense, and the music teacher many hours of valuable time. As a class-book for schools and seminaries it is earnestly recommended.
Price, in cloth, 40 cents. Copies sent by mail postage paid. Price, in boards, 30 cents. Copies sent by mail postage paid. Sheet music can be sent by mail postage paid to any address. Dealers and seminaries supplied at low rates.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY—A NEW EDITION OF Knapp's Christian Theology. Price $2 50.
N. TIBBALS & CO.
N. B.—N. T. & CO. will hereafter be the publishers of Knapp's Theology.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using a fluid which is liable to explode, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ¼ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL LAMPS sold by
A. C. KIMBALL,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now rendering their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
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To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Saragus, Garner, Bancroft and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
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Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
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CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with ever seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, Feb. 7,
An immense stock of Staple Dry Goods, which they will sell at unusually low prices,
consisting in part of
SUPER BANNELSET TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS and SHEETINGS.
Also,
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning, and delivered in the city for 25 cents a week.

Price Two Cents served at 31¢ cents a week: mailed for DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—TWENTY DOLLARS a year!

THE WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year! An extra copy, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS: any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

Saturday—Cunard Steamship to Liverpool.
Wednesday, Feb. 16, will close at the New-York Post-office at 12½ o'clock of that day.

The European Mails by the Asia, Persia and Arabia, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, will close at the New-York Post-office at 12½ o'clock of that day.

Steamship Arabia, at New-Orleans, from Havana, 8th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Star of the West, Capt. Caldwell, from Aspinwall, 5th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Hewett, from Aspinwall, 5th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Empire City, Capt. Comstock, from Charleston, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Isabel, Capt. Lockwood, from Savannah, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Florida, Capt. Hallett, from Savannah, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Roanoke, Capt. Skiddy, from Norfolk, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Keystone State, Capt. Berry, from Philadelphia, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Kennebec, Capt. Crowell, from Boston, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Capt. Lewis, from Baltimore, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Northern Light, Capt. Nickerson, from Boston, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Ariel, Capt. Crowell, from Philadelphia, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Jamestown, Capt. Lewis, from Norfolk, 12th inst., arrived at this port at 4 P.M. yesterday.

Steamship Cahawba, Capt. Hallett, from Savannah

The New-York Times, Monday, February 14, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH FOR $10,000.—The challenge of MICHAEL PHELAN of New-York, to play a game of billiards for $10,000, has at length been accepted by Mr. SANDERSON, of Detroit, Mich. They agree to play a match of the American four-ball carom game of billiards, consisting of 3,000 points up, for $5,000 a side—half forfeit—$1,000 of which to be now deposited in the hands of HORACE CONNOR, in hand $1,500 more to be deposited with the above stakeholder, on or before the 23d day of March, the game to be played on the 12th day of April, 1859, in the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, with two umpires, chosen by the parties, who shall choose a referee whose decision shall be final. The game to commence at 7 o'clock P. M., on one of MICHAEL PHELAN'S tables, (patent of 1858,) with round balls of the usual size, 2½; Mr. PHELAN to have the selection of any of the said tables now in use at Detroit, which table is to be put up in some proper place, for this match, in private, with proper lights, at least nine inches over the table, upon which there is to be a proper cloth. The expenses incurred from all the above, to be paid equally by both parties. Should they not agree on some fit person in any of the above particulars, then it shall be determined by reference each party choosing one who may choose the third. Should the parties disagree as to any of the rules of billiards, which shall govern the above match, such disagreement shall be adjusted by referees as above, who shall also adjust any other disagreement not provided for, or which may arise, which decision shall be final.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND AND FORBIDING WIFE.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, MARIA O'HEARN, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, at No. 11 Peck-slip, went home intoxicated, and entering the room where his wife, MARGARET, and three children were sleeping, commenced an attack upon her. She escaped from the room and ran up stairs, followed by her husband, who swore he would have her life. In order to escape she was compelled to run out upon the roof of the building, where she was also followed by her brutal husband. As a last resort she clasped her babe, which she had taken with her, to her arms, and landed in the pavement, breaking her leg and otherwise seriously injuring herself. Fortunately the child escaped unhurt. A doctor was called in to attend her, and her husband was taken to the Station-house. During the day she sent word to the Station-house that she did not wish to make any complaint against her husband, whereupon the brute was discharged.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SPIRITUALISTS.—Mr. NELSON J. HUNN, a resident of Livingston County, this State, was arrested in this City, several days ago, on a complaint made by Mrs. MARY H. MORRELL, of Newburyport, Mass., in which she avers that, eighteen months ago, she and her husband were fellow-boarders with Mr. HUNN, at a house in this City, where spiritual circles were in vogue, and that in the course of time she became a medium. She states that, on one occasion, during the absence of her husband, she was put in a trance state by HUNN, and on her return to consciousness, she found herself lying on her own bed, and HUNN sitting by her side. She further states that, while in the trance state, she was improperly dealt with by HUNN. Justice QUACKENBOSS committed the prisoner for a further examination, which will be held to-day.

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.—In the brief abstract of Judge INGERSOLL'S opinion, which we published on Saturday last, it was not stated in whom were vested the rights in controversy. The Court decided that Mr. DAY, the plaintiff, had no right whatever, to make, use, sell or apply GOODYEAR'S invention of vulcanized rubber for the manufacture of elastic-woven goods, or other elastic goods, or to grant licenses for the same, except shirred or corrugated goods, made according to the patent issued to CHAS. GOODYEAR, dated March 9, 1844, as granted to said DAY by agreements of Oct. 28, Nov. 5, and Dec. 5, 1848. The exclusive right to all elastic goods, except such shirred goods, is vested, as we are informed, in WM. JUNIUS, Esq., the attorney and counsel of CHARLES GOODYEAR, except as relates to suspenders, the exclusive right to which is vested in the Nashawannuk Company, Massachusetts.

ARRESTED BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—GILBERT C. SMITH, captain of the canal-boat *Liberty*, together with two other men, were arrested on Friday evening by the crew of the Harbor Police Boat No. 1, charged with stealing provisions, from on board the above boat, belonging to HENRY BRINKER, of West Washington Market. The two men were arrested while crossing over to Jersey with a boat containing the provisions; and, on being questioned, said that they had purchased the same of Capt. SMITH. On being taken to Essex-st. confirmed their statement, and said he had a right to sell, but the owner denied the right, and said he had suspected the parties for a long time, and was of the opinion that he had lost several hundred dollars' worth of provisions in the same way. The prisoners were all committed for trial.

JOHN MULLER ON CHANGE AGAIN.—JOHN MULLER, who keeps the hotel at No. 44 Greenwich-street, was brought up again on Saturday for indulging in his old peculiarity. A countryman and namesake of his, named LOUIS MULLER, from the interior to father-land, stopped at No. 44, a few days since, when he agreed with the proprietor to keep him and his wife, during their stay in this City, for 75 cents per day each. Upon calling for his bill on Saturday, LOUIS found that JOHN had figured up the amount to just double the sum agreed upon. Contrary to his usual custom JOHN refused to acknowledge his mistake even after it had been explained to him by a friend. Application was then made to Justice WOOD, who despatched two officers to bring MULLER into Court. He soon made his appearance, acknowledged the error in his calculation, and agreed to cut down his bill to the sum agreed upon. He was then released.

EXTENSIVE LOSS OF JEWELRY.—Messrs. HERMAN & Co., jewelers and diamond setters, No. 415 Broome street, adjoining the Police headquarters, made a complaint to the Detective Police that on Saturday morning they had been robbed of a diamond bracelet and a small box of diamonds, worth in all about $4,000. They stated that a young man, brother-in-law to one of the firm, and named GUSTAVUS COHEN, was in the habit of peddling jewelry for them on commission; and on Saturday morning desired to procure a valuable bracelet to show a gentleman who wished to make a purchase. It being the Jewish Sabbath, and the safe being locked, one of the firm handed COHEN the key, and told him to go and take out the bracelet, which he did, and then left. On Saturday evening, as COHEN did not return, a suspicion flashed across the minds of HERMAN & Co. that Mr. COHEN had "skedaddled" with the bracelet, and on an inspection of their safe they found they had been robbed as above stated. COHEN is about 27 years of age, speaks English in quite a rapid and broken manner, and is about 5 feet 4 inches high.

KING BOMBA AND HIS GOVERNMENT.—Signor FONTANA, an Italian gentleman familiar with this theme, will lecture to-night, at Clinton Hall, upon the character and the reign of FERDINAND of Naples, commonly and justly branded by the title of King "Bomba," whose death was reported by the last steamer from Europe. The tyranny of "Bomba" has played a great part in bringing about that feverish state of Italian feeling which now threatens the peace of the world, and the evil he has done will not die with him if he has indeed gone to his stern account. The expected arrival in this country of the noble PULSZKY, and of other illustrious victims of this monarch's atrocious policy, lends a special and immediate interest to the subject of Signor FONTANA'S discourse.

TRIAL MATCH AMONG THE FIREMEN.—The Fire Companies of the City are to have a grand playing match on the 22d inst., WASHINGTON'S birth-day, at the new liberty pole corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street. Valuable prizes will be awarded to the best machines. The following Companies have entered for the match: Exempt Engine, New-York, first class; Phœnix Engine, Brooklyn, No. 12, first class; Mutual No. 51 Engine, New-York, second class; Mohawk Engine, No. 16, New-York, second class; Valley Forge, No. 14, Green Point, second class; Berry Howard, No. 26, New-York, third class; Neptune, No. 6, Staten Island, third class; Chatham, No. 18, New-York, second class; Protection, No. 9, Morrisania, third class.

A LOBBY-MAN ARRESTED.—A man named JNO. QUINN was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of an ex-policeman, named JNO. DUNN, who charges that QUINN defrauded him out of $20, by pretending that he had sufficient influence with Gen. NYE to get him (DUNN) reappointed on the police—a feat which he agreed to perform for the sum of $200. Confiding in these representations, DUNN alleges that he made a bargain with him, and paid $20 down, after which he learned that QUINN'S influence was not so great as represented, in fact, that it amounted to just nothing at all. QUINN was committed by Justice BANGS for examination.

PERILS OF EMIGRATION.—The *Sunday Courier* has a very interesting and extended account of the discomforts, deprivations, and perils, physical and moral, to which emigrants in our packet-ships are exposed in their attempts to reach this country. Most of the facts which it embodies have frequently been made public, but they are here brought together in a very striking and effective manner. A just tribute of praise is paid to the Commissioners of Emigration for the reforms they have accomplished, and the necessity of more stringent legislation for the prevention of these abuses is strongly urged.

DEATH OF JUDGE CROSBY.—The Hon. HARMON B. CROSBY, a prominent citizen of Richmond County, died at Westfield, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, aged 66 years. Judge CROSBY has long been known in public life in his native county, and took a prominent part, in late years, in measures for the removal of Quarantine. His funeral takes place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the church in Richmond village, Staten Island.

DIED FROM EXHAUSTION.—A man named MICHAEL DUNN applied for lodging at the Fifth Ward Station house, on Friday night, and was furnished with the usual accommodations. In the morning he appeared very weak, and while attempting to pull on his boots fell back and immediately died. His death is supposed to have been caused by exposure and want of food, as he stated to his fellow lodgers during the night that he had not eaten anything for two days.

An inquest was held and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 445 deaths in the City during the past week; 3 more than died during the week immediately preceding, and 8 more than died during the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number, 181 were of diseases of the lungs and throat, and 94 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 203 were 5 years of age and under—128 of whom were under 1 year; 93 were men, 82 women, 158 boys, 114 girls; 365 were natives of the United States, 31 Ireland, 27 Germany, England 7, Scotland 5, and 1 and 2 each from other nations.

FIRES.—About 12½ o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of the building known as the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street, which was speedily extinguished. Damage $100. At about the same hour a fire occurred in the stable underneath the blacksmith's shop at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, and before it could be extinguished two horses were burned. Damage about $500.

CARELESSNESS WITH CAMPHENE.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MARGARET WILLIAMS, a native of Nova Scotia, 18 years of age, who died from burns received on Thursday last by the explosion of camphene, which she used for lighting a fire. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of JAMES HAMILTON the itinerant *Sailor* who was drowned several weeks since in attempting to jump ashore from one of the Jersey City ferry boats, was found on Saturday in the dock near the ferry. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" rendered.

SUICIDE FROM WANT.—WM. SPENNELL, a young German aged 17, by trade a baker, committed suicide on Friday night at No. 174 West Thirteenth-street, by taking a large dose of arsenic. Destitution and inability to find employment are assigned as the causes of the act.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—A man named JOHN CAREY died at the City Hospital on Saturday from injuries received several days ago by being run over by a fire engine at the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A man named PATRICK DAVIS died on Saturday at the City Hospital from the effects of scalds received in November last, by the upsetting of a tea-kettle of boiling water upon his person at his residence No. 24 Thames-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL PARK.—A man named JAMES CORSON, had his leg broken on Thursday by the premature discharge of a blast in the Central Park. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred this week, the first one proving fatal.

THE ELIZABETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—The colored woman Mrs. BOSLY, who came so near being murdered by her daughter on Wednesday night last, is improving, and it is thought she will recover.

Police Reports.

A MIXED QUARREL.—Solomon Ullman, a Jewish hoosier of No. 92 Bowery, was on Saturday arrested on complaint of Miss ANNA D. YOUNG, who charges him with having obtained from her friend Wm. Arnold, of No. 155 Broome-street, the sum of $35, by falsely representing that he was authorized so to do by her. In answer to the charge Mr. Ullman says that the money belonged to him, having been stolen from his till by the complainant, who was recently in his employ. To this answer Miss Young rejoins that this charge of embezzlement is a stale one, which has once been investigated and dismissed by Justice OSBORN; that it is instigated by revenge on the part of ULLMAN, who, while she was in his employ, became very much enamored of her, and gave her money at different times for the purpose of inducing her to comply with his illicit demands—a purpose in which he failed, and that he now seeks a return for his bad investment by trumping up this charge. The story of the girl appeared the most plausible of the two, and Justice BARNUM held the prisoner for examination.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.—A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Fowler & Co., tailors, corner of John and Nassau streets, named William Scott, was arrested, on Saturday, charged with robbing his employers of ready-made clothing amounting to several hundred dollars. It appears that Messrs. Fowler & Co. have, for some time past, missed goods from their store, and, suspecting something wrong, they employed Detectives Farley and Hustes to watch the movements of their clerks. They soon discovered that Scott was in the habit of disposing of ready-made clothes at the tailor's shop of Joshua M. Hoourgh, at the corner of Gortlandt and Greenwich streets. On searching the store, Mr. Fowler discovered nearly $300 worth of clothes as having been stolen from his shop. The prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBOSS, who committed him to answer.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLORED PORTER.—A colored porter named Levi Tallman, for the past six years in the employ of Coolidge & Adams, druggists, No. 106 John-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing at various times, for several months past, different articles of drugs from his employers, and giving them to his sister-in-law, Margaret Morse, who has been in the habit of peddling them about the City, and dividing the proceeds with the portion. Officer Stokeley, of the Independent Police, was employed to ferret the matter out, and succeeded in detecting and arresting both of the guilty parties. They were locked up by Justice CORNELL for examination.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Moody M. Hall, a resident of Williamsburg, doing business in Wall-street, was arrested on Saturday charged with defrauding Messrs. Jones & Cole out of $2,500 worth of coal, by false representations as to his responsibility, made at different times since 1856. The prisoner was brought before Justice WOOD, of the City Hall Police, who required him to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

A FUGITIVE BROUGHT BACK.—Officer McKnight on Friday returned from Chicago with a fugitive named Hugh Hays, who was arrested in that city on a requisition from Governor MORGAN, charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, a man named Patrick Riley, in this City, several years ago.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED BY DRINKING TEA.—A singular case of poisoning occurred in a family residing in Neutra-alley, leading from Jay-street, between Concord and Johnson-streets, on Saturday last. The parties poisoned were ASHBURY GALE, his wife, and their two daughters named JULIA and EMMA, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years. The facts as gathered from the family are as follows: Mr. GALE on Friday purchased a small package of mixed green and black tea at a grocery store near his residence, of which the whole family partook Saturday morning. The tea was prepared in the usual way in a tin vessel. Mr. GALE and his wife drank one large cupful each of the decoction without noticing any peculiar taste. The daughter JULIA commenced to drink it but stopped, saying that it tasted like salts and senna, and that she could not drink it, as it made her sick. Her sister EMMA then drank part of a cup and the taste was the same to her. Mr. GALE went off about his business, and in less than an hour was seized with vomiting, followed by cramps and a burning in his throat and stomach, and in this condition was brought home. His wife was taken about the same time, in the same manner, with the additional symptom of purging. The two daughters were also similarly attacked but not so severely. Dr. GEORGE C. BENNETT was called in, and upon learning the facts in the case at once arrived at the conclusion that they had in some way been poisoned, and treated them accordingly. Yesterday, the children who drank but little of the tea were nearly well. The father and mother are yet confined to their beds, and are quite low, but with careful attendance it is thought there is no danger of a serious result. All who have examined the facts in this case agree that the poison, whatever it was, came from the tea.

IMPROVING GRAND-STREET.—The property owners on Grand-street have at last awakened to a knowledge of the fact that it is necessary to make an effort to increase the business facilities of that avenue of trade to keep what they have. South Seventh-street has made some heavy drafts upon the business of that street, and in time this new avenue for public favor will seriously damage it, unless prompt action is taken to prevent such a result. Other things being equal, wherever the Peck-slip Ferry Company discharges its passengers, under a management up to the spirit of the times—as it is hoped the next management will be—there, and in the avenues contiguous thereto, the great business of the Eastern District will centre, and to the injury of other sections, such as Grand-street—now more central—unless efforts are made to counteract this decentralising process by such improvements, and offering such encouragement and facilities to business men, as will attract men of enterprise there, and induce those to remain who are already on the street. With this object in view, a meeting of property-holders on Grand-street was held on Friday night last at No. 146 Grand-street, at which Dr. F. M. LORENTZ presided, and JAMES HALL acted as Secretary. What the street specially needs is an outlet to the country, and the special object of the meeting was to consider that matter. An act is now before the Legislature to run a line of City railroad-cars through Montrose-avenue to Newtown. It is sought to change this route, so as to pass from Peck-slip Ferry through First and Grand streets, and through Maspeth-avenue to the town of Maspeth and Newtown. Some of those interested in the other route favor this change, and at this meeting a Committee—consisting of James M. Waterbury, James Maurice, W. Cooper, Daniel Manger, Josiah Blackwell, James Hall, Edward Webster and J. T. Runcie—was appointed to combine the two interests in one project, if possible. The Committee will report at a special meeting to be called this week.

THE LAST BABY CASE.—In the case of the People *ex rel.* MARIA PETERSON *vs.* her husband, JOHN PETERSON, which has occupied the attention of Judge CULVER, of the City Court, at intervals, for several weeks past—the particulars of which have before been reported—the Court on Saturday rendered the following decision: The custody of the infant child is awarded to the mother, and defendant to be discharged on returning the child to the complainant, but all without prejudice to defendant if he makes a future application for the child, with proof of further acts of intemperance on the part of plaintiff. The father in this case separated from the mother and took

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
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AND
RESTORING THE HAIR.
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INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
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The Press on Poisonous Hair Dyes.—Two thousand newspapers have stated editorially, on the authority of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, the celebrated chemist, that CRISTADORA'S Excelsior Hair Dye (No. 6 Astor House, New-York) is free from sugar of lead and all other injurious ingredients.

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FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as good plain cook and to assist as waiter and house; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have the first City references from their last places, where they lived two years. Call at No. 24 Bleecker-st., second floor, front room, till suited.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, and pastries; also, part of the washing and ironing in a magnificent style; wages $8. Also, a girl of 18 to mind a baby, sew neatly, make up fine linen, and do light work of children; wages $6. Call at No. 238 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and first-class pastry cook; perfectly understands all kinds of housework, and a part of children's work, and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, as seamstresses, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; the other, to take care of children and do plain sewing—both are excellent embroiderers; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Ninth-st., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, who has lived in the best of families, with their recommendations. Understands jellies, soups, game, &c. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 12 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th-ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as an excellent cook and fine washer and waitress; the best of City reference can be given; to save trouble, none need call unless respectable private families. Can be seen at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as cook; has no objection to help in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can be seen until engaged; has the best of reference. Call at No. 40 6th-av., second floor, back room; near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children, and has great taste for dressing the hair. Good City references given. Apply at No. 230 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as nurse, or chambermaid and waiting; understands her business well, and has good City references. Apply at No. 14 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, and pastries; also, part of the washing and ironing in a magnificent style; wages $8. Also, a girl of 15 to mind a baby, sew neatly, make up fine linen,

The New-York Tribune, Monday, February 14, 1859.

The New-York Times, Monday, February 14, 1859.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. NICOLAY.

BY JOSEPH A. SCOTT & CO.

BY A. J. BLECKER, SON & CO.

BY HENRY HAVEMEYER.

BY A. J. BLECKER, SON & CO.

BY A. J. BLECKER, SON & CO.

BY A. J. BLECKER, SON & CO

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. BETT'S bill authorizing HENRY R. SELDEN, CHARLES O'CONOR and HAMILTON FISH, or in their places respectively WM. C. BRYANT, ROBERT J. DILLON and WM. F. HAVEMEYER to prepare a new charter for the City of New-York, was reported favorably.

The resolution then came up to add two members to the Senate Investigating Committee, in consequence of the present difficulty of obtaining a quorum.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. WHEELER and DOOLITTLE, of the Committee, and lost.

Mr. BRADHURST moved to confine the service to the present Senate.

Mr. WHEELER spoke warmly against the resolution, and declared that during the existence of the present Committee money had been offered him by a personal friend of his to induce him to absent himself from the Committee. He was prepared to prove this fact at the proper time. He did not seek a position on the Committee, but as it had been awarded him he should do his duty, until the power given it by the Senate was abrogated by the same body.

Mr. BRADHURST did not see why Senators who had not been free from slanders should go outside of their own ranks to look for corruption. They should be glad of an opportunity to clear their own skirts.

Mr. DURKEE spoke against the resolution. It was the practice of rogues to plead the statute of limitations.

Mr. HASKIN said the only statute of limitation plead was by those who desired to go beyond their own knowledge for an investigation.

Mr. BRADY said that after the broad charges made by Mr. O. B. WARREN, he should not throw any check upon the investigation, though he considered it would be more appropriate and honest to investigate the alleged bribery during the term of the present Senate.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved for the restriction of the investigation to written and sworn charges.

Mr. O. B. WARREN objected, on the ground that no one would make such charges.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER—Then let the Committee fall! The people come up like PEARSON BACONS and unfold honorable men behind and under the cover of secrecy, it was generally found they did so for the purpose of striking their victim.

Mr. DURKEE insisted that the distinct charges made by Mr. O. B. WARREN should be proved or withdrawn.

Mr. MERRITT demanded the name of the Senator charged by Mr. O. B. WARREN with approaching Mr. with the money.

Mr. WARREN said it was a friend of his who had been approached, not himself.

Mr. DURKEE claimed that the demand was out of order, but Mr. MERRITT still insisted on receiving the name.

Mr. WARREN refused to give the name at this time. He explained that his friend had not only been approached indirectly by a member of the lower House, but directly by a lobby man.

Mr. SCOTT said he had been present at the investigation, and the proceedings were such as to impel him to move a different course were pursued, to move the discharge of the Committee.

Mr. BRADHURST spoke strongly against the proceedings of the lobby, who had followed and dogged him about, at home and in the streets, ever since the investigation commenced.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved that the question be taken without further debate.

Messrs. HASKIN and DUBAN opposed, and the motion was lost.

Mr. SPICER had no objection to the investigation, for, if the intention was honest, both sides would be investigated, as the report said money had been paid to defeat the Bridge bill.

After debate, which was continued until 5 o'clock, the motion to confine the Committee to cases where definite charges were made, was somewhat amended in minor particulars; but before it could be passed the Senate was left without a quorum, when it adjourned until 11 A. M. Monday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a memorial from the Common Council of New-York, asking for salaries.

The report coming up to print extra copies of the Report of the Committee to investigate the affairs of Castle Garden, Mr. LAW moved to recommit it, on the ground that the binding was not provided for in the contract, and would be attended with heavy expense on account of the bulk of the book.

Messrs. CHANLER, RUTHERFORD and GOVER opposed the motion, on the plea that it was intended to cover up the evidence adduced by the Committee.

The motion prevailed by 62 to 26.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved for a reconsideration, agreeing to the report of the Committee, adverse to the bill to fix the wages of laborers on the Central Park a nine shillings per day.

After debate the vote was reconsidered and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

The bills to construct a horse railroad in Brooklyn, and to widen River-street, Brooklyn, were reported favorably.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to recommit the bill reported favorably yesterday, authorizing the sale of the Post-office site adjoining the City Hall, and increasing the City Hall fund one million of dollars. Agreed to.

The Connecticut Boundary Commission presented their report.

Mr. H. A. LYON gave notice of a bill to protect the people and to secure honest expenditure of the public moneys.

Proceedings of the Lobby Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Senate Investigating Committee met to-day. Reuben Cozzens, Jr., appeared and was sworn. In reply to searching questions, he testified distinctly and unequivocably that he had no knowledge of any kind whatever of any corrupt means being used in the way of bribes, promises or advantages to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, and that he had never offered, paid or promised any consideration at any time to secure votes for that purpose. No other witness was examined.

The Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AND INDIAN.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Feb. 13—Evening.

The weather has been very clear all day, with a light N. W. wind, and so continues, but there are yet no signs of the Royal mail steamship *America*, now in her 16th day from Liverpool and overdue.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 13—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now in her nineteenth day from Liverpool. The steamers of the line carry coal enough to last twenty days, and the Indian always uses less than five-sixths, so that there is no fear that she is yet out of coal. The weather is fine here.

Explosion on Board of the Boston Theatre.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

There was a dramatic ovation at the Boston Theatre last night, consisting of a crowded benefit to Mr. THOS. HARRY, and the presentation to the beneficiary of a valuable silver salver, pitcher and goblet by the actors and employes of the establishment. Eloquent speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off with great éclat.

Detection of a Mail Robber.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

GRAHAM, BARTHOLOMEW, in the employ of Thompson's Express, was this morning detected in the act of robbing the mails at the Albany Post-Office by HOLBROOK, Government Agent.

The Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The first race to-day was a two-mile heat for $2,500 a side, and was won by *Planet*, beating *Nevada Forrest*.

The second race for the colonels' stakes was won by *Tar River*, beating several crack nags.

Religious Exercises in Philadelphia Theatres.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 13.

There were religious exercises in the Walnut-street Theatre for the first time, this evening. The house was crammed to overflowing, while hundreds were unable to gain admission. The Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS delivered a sermon on temperance. There was much applause in the way of singing. A large posse of police was present to preserve order.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The New-Mexican mail of the 23d ult., reached Independence to-night. The California mail from Stockton was over due at Santa Fé, and the contractors were very uneasy about it, as the mail party had to run the gauntlet of the Mohave villages, containing about eight thousand Indians. The weather was fine and the roads good.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Empire City* brings Havana advices of the 9th. There is no political news worth telegraphing. Sugars firm; stock 65,000 boxes. Lard quiet, at 17¼c.@18c. Exchange on London, 60 days 13 per cent. premium; on New-York, 2¼ per cent. premium.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The bark *Avola*, hence for Charleston, has put into *Provincetown*, leaking badly.

The schooner *Chieftain*, from Rockland for New-York, with lime, is ashore on Chatham Bar, and on fire, and will be a total loss.

The bark *Avola's* leak has been stopped, and she proceeded for Charleston.

Indictment of Captain Corrie, of the Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against Captain COURIE of the yacht *Wanderer*, and others, for being engaged in the slave trade. They are now in jail.

Weather Reports.

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.

BALTIMORE.—Clear and cold.
WASHINGTON.—Bloody. Thermometer 24°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Cloudy. Thermometer 41°.
WILMINGTON.—Clear and cold.
AUGUSTA.—Clear and cold.
CHARLESTON.—Clear. Ther. 48°. Wind N. W.
SAVANNAH.—Clear. Thermometer 42°. Wind N. W.
MACON.—Clear and cold.
MONTGOMERY.—Clear and pleasant.
MOBILE.—Clear. Thermometer 48°.
CUMBERLAND, Md.—Clear and cold.
CINCINNATI.—Clear and cold.

Kansas and Slavery.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 12.

A bill abolishing and prohibiting Slavery in the Territory has passed the Legislature, but it will doubtless receive the veto of Governor MEDARY.

The Killing of Turner Hunter.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against WM. P. REACH for manslaughter, in killing S. V. HUNTER, late a purser in the United States Navy.

FOUNDLING BABIES.

How they are Cared For.

Now and then paragraphs find their way into the papers telling of strange packages left at some citizen's door, of baskets filled with unmarketable freight discovered by policemen in alley-ways or vacant rooms, or of infants, too young to know what it is to have a mother's care, left in stages or by places to be looked after by some benevolent stranger. Items like these occur too frequently to attract much attention. The eye falls on them and they are forgotten, but they tell of sin and shame in the past, of poverty and pinching want in the present, and of lives of bitter hardship in the future, or of a few short weeks of intense suffering for the diseased and puny infant, whose feeble frame contains only a glimmering spark of life, which might perhaps better never have been kindled. Probably not one in a thousand ask the question what becomes of these children, the care of whom poverty-stricken parents are obliged to relinquish or whose birth their mothers conceal to avoid the shame of acknowledgment. One instinctively turns to the Orphan Asylums and the Homes for the Friendless, as the refuge to which they must be consigned; *but the inmates of these institutions occupy* comfortable homes when their situation is compared with that of those scores whose tender years are dragged out under the supervision of hired nurses. Of this last class there are at present perhaps two hundred who are cared for by the Almshouse Department. The division of the Board of Governors, known as the Committee on Out-Door Poor, have the immediate care of them. When a foundling is picked up in the street, or when a half-starved mother finds that cold and hunger are blasting the life of her babe, the child is taken to the office of the Alms House Department in the Rotunda in the Park. If it has no name, for three out of every four of this class are illegitimate, the fancy and invention of the employes is called into play, and the forsaken little being, labeled as the Property Clerk labels a piece of stolen goods, is consigned to the care of a nurse, who for one dollar per week gives the child just about the proportion of a mother's love which one would naturally suppose that paltry sum could purchase. Among these children there will now and then be one whose hold on life cannot readily be shaken. *Sturdy constitutions*, inherited from robust parents, fit them to endure the hardships which have fallen to their lot; but by far the larger part have not sufficient vitality to supply their puny frames with force enough for motion. Their limbs hanging lifelessly and refusing to bear any weight; eyelids drooping with disease; eyeballs lustreless and fixed; flesh consumed by disease until the shriveled skin hangs loosely about their delicate bones, and sores breaking out on their heads and eating away their legs and arms, all tell that the crimes of the fathers are being visited upon the children. Such subjects would seem to require the tendered care to keep them alive. Money could hardly compensate skillful nurses for tending such masses of corruption as are sometimes brought the Governors to be disposed of. On Saturday they invited several gentlemen to accompany them to see some of their children at nurse, it having been authoritatively stated that they were badly cared for and willfully neglected. Governor SMITH, the Chairman of the Committee on Out-Door Poor, assured those who, in accordance with the invitation had assembled at the Rotunda, that the children had not been cleaned and washed—much less "whitewashed"—to be ready for the proposed examination. By way of preparing the minds of those present for what they were to witness, it was stated that a year and a half ago the Managers of the Home for the Friendless selected thirty-four of these poor unfortunates to rear and care for in their institution. In fourteen months twenty-two of this number were dead.

The first nurse visited on Saturday lived at No. 166 Third-street. The lower part of the building is occupied by a wholesale Wine and Liquor Store, where, according to the signs, everything is dispensed from "Jamaica Rum" to "Aniseed Rose" and "Perfect Love." As the procession, numbering in all seven persons, entered the house, doors began to open on all sides, and dirty and curious faces peered out as though their owners thought a Sheriff with his *posse* were about to take forcible possession of the premises. Up, and still up we mounted, the air growing denser and fouler as we ascended, until the accumulated stenches became altogether too complicated to be analyzed. Finally the door of the desired room was reached. On knocking, a dirty Irishwoman came, and the delegation was ushered into a dimly-lighted apartment, perhaps 8x10 feet square. The floor was partially scrubbed. In one corner was an unmade bed. Apparently the woman understood the object of the visit, for going immediately to a closet, the dimensions of which were about 4x6 feet, she brought out first a child a couple of years old. There was a stupidity about his tasteless eye, which, together with a head of unnatural size, impressed the spectators painfully. But WILLIAM CRAIG, for that was the boy's name, was but the type of one class. On being asked for the other child of which she was taking care, the nurse brought from the same close, dark room a puny baby, whose [illegible] was given in her charge. Since then she had not been well, yet she had never been sick enough to have the doctor. Here disease had been aping famine, and the work it had accomplished was so similar that one would naturally have inferred that the little sufferer was in want of necessary sustenance. The sight, with the close, damp air of the room, was sickening, and the pure atmosphere outside, which was reached as speedily as possible, was the best and surest relief.

At No. 209 Avenue C there was a slight improvement in the character of the nurse, of the room, and of the children. MRS. WARD is a married woman, and an American. Her apartments were tolerably clean, and RACHEL LOGAN, the two-year-old baby of which she had charge, had more vitality than poor little ANNIE MCGOWAN. Mrs. W.'s three children had formed quite an attachment for RACHEL during the three months she had been with them. The eldest cried when she was lifted from the cradle, fearing that she was to be taken away from them.

The next visit was to a front room on the [illegible] floor, where lived Mrs. GOSS. She was practicing what numerous females theorize upon, Women's Rights' doctrines. Mr. G. was at home tending the babies, while his wife was out. "Come to see the babies, have you?" was his first exclamation. Three of his own children were in the room, their hair like his, uncombed and of a brilliant auburn. On the table were a pile of dirty dishes and a quantity of food. Without waiting for an answer to his question, Mr. GOSS stepped into the bedroom adjoining, and returned dancing up and down a sickly-looking baby of the same class we had already seen. "What's his name, Mr. Goss?" said one of the visitors. "HORACE GREELEY," he replied. "HORACE GREELEY," shouted three or four voices in chorus. "Sure that's it, HORACE GREELEY; that's what BENDER calls him." The shouts of laughter which followed roused the half-stupid child into a state bordering upon sensibility, and Mr. G., apparently unconscious of the greatness which had been thrust on the infant which he held in his arms, proceeded, "'Deed, an' it was a small one when we got it. It's nigh on a year we've had it, and we've taken as good care of it as we have of our own children." A statement which was perfectly consistent with the condition in which we found Horace Greeley and Mr. Goss' "children." Mr. G.'s apologies for his wife's absence followed the visitors as they retreated down the stairs.

At No. 162 Seventh-street ALICE M'PHILLIPS resides. Her room was dirty. Coal was scattered over the floor, and on the table were crusts of bread from which everything eatable had been dug out by hungry hands. The child which she had charge of was received last November. There was a wild look about its large eyes which was far from natural. The [illegible] which she had received from the depot to make clothes of, for the child had not been furnished, because Mrs. M'P. had been sick, as she asserted again and again. Her husband is a very old man and follows the business of junk gathering

[illegible] statement of Professor MITCHEL to the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seldom been so impressed with the importance of clear and correct views of great truths as in hearing Professor MITCHEL's two Astronomical lectures in Brooklyn. My family have become quite a family of Astronomers; and, in place of the idle talk of the city, the vast works of the Almighty have become our theme. I feel very anxious that every father should give his household an opportunity, while he may not enjoy again, of becoming acquainted with truths which have been developed only by the arduous toil and labor of some of the greatest minds which have ever lived. A FATHER.

Expert of Specie.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, on Saturday, took out nearly two hundred passengers, and upwards of $200,000 in specie.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Teas for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are now the only remedies used in the great public hospitals for the cure of bronchial affections, quinsy, measles and small-pox. Every doctor of skill uses them in his practice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 12.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '74	102¾	50	Hudson. Riv. R. R.	33¾
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	100	do	s30 33¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	100	do	b60 33¾
15,000	Mo. State 6s	94½	100	do	33¾
10,000	do	s90 94¾	50	do	b10 33¾
5,000	Cal. 8s, 7s, new Bs	84½	300	Harlem Railroad	13½
1,000	Erie R. R. 2d M. B.	88	300	do	13¾
1,000	E. R. R. C. Bs, '82	40	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	b50 39¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	88½	350	do	39¾
50,000	do	s10 88¾	200	do	s60 39¾
1,000	C. St. P. & F. D. 1st	10	375	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14
65	Bank State N. Y.	102¾	100	do	b30 14
5	Bank Commerce	101	300	Reading R. R.	b10 47½
15	Park Bank	105¾	40	do	47¾
200	Canton Co.	20¾	100	do	s60 47
50	Man. Gas Co.	182½	100	do	s15 47⅛
24	Del. & Hud. Ol. C.	99¾	200	do	47⅜
100	do	s60 99¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.	b10 49¾
100	do	s60 99¾	200	do	49¾
100	Dor. Free Stone Co.	5¾	100	do	b60 50
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	75	50	do	49¾
100	do	s10 75	150	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	18¾
100	do	s30 75	100	M. So. & N. Ia. G. sck.	45
210	do	75¼	150	do	45¼
100	do	b60 75¼	150	do	45⅜
200	do	75¾	50	do	s10 45¾
100	do	b60 76	200	Panama Railroad	116
100	do	b60 76¼	625	do	114¾
100	do	b10 76¼	100	do	s60 114
100	Cum. Preferred	21¾	50	do	s10 114¾
200	do	b30 21¾	50	Ill. Cent. R.	b60 46¾
350	N. Y. C. ex d.	92¾	150	Fel. & Chic. R. R.	24¾
100	do	s60 75¾	100	Gleve. & Pitt. R.	s10 31
100	do	p&c 76¾	100	do	31
15	do	76¾	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	60¼
57	Erie Railroad	13¾	50	do	s60 60
10	do	13¾	200	do	60¾
50	do	b30 13¾	700	do	s30 60¾
6	Chic., Bur'l'n & Q. R.	49¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '74	103¾	300	Harlem Railroad	13¾
5,000	Mo. State 6's	s30 94¾	100	do	s30 13¾
5,000	do	94¾	100	do	b60 13¾
4,000	H. R. R. 2d M. B.	74	250	Reading R. R.	48¾
2,500	La. C. & M. L. G. B	24¾	300	do	s30 47¾
20	Marine Bank	84¾	200	do	48
10	do	84	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	50¼
50	Pa. M. S. S. Co.	77½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	45¾
100	do	78	50	Panama R. R.	s10 115
50	do	s10 78	100	do	s60 114¾
250	do	78¼	60	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	62¾
50	do	s30 77½	70	do	s30 62¾
250	do	78¾	200	Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	31
100	do	b30 78¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b10 60¾
100	Canton Co.	s10 20¾	200	do	s60 60¾
50	N. Y. C. ex div	b30 79	50	do	s15 60¾
125	do	s30 79	100	do	60¾
200	do	79	400	do	b60 60¾
100	do	b60 79¼	50	do	s30 60¾
100	do	b30 79½	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14
25	Erie Railroad	13¾	100	La. Cr. & Mil. R. R.	1¾
250	Har. R. R. Pref	b30 39¾			
200	do	s30 39¾			

MONDAY, Feb. 14—A. M.

The general Stock dealings of the past week were less unsettled than during the previous week. The market begins to conform, particularly in dividend securities, to the recent advance in the price of Money, which is now pretty well established, without sensibly diminishing the freedom of supply. The Bank rates are generally 6 ₱ cent. on call and for very choice 30@60-day bills, and 7 ₱ cent. on other paper up to 4 months. On the Street, private lenders are getting 7 ₱ cent on first-class bills 90 days to 6 months, and 8 ₱ cent. on some fair single-name paper, while on temporary loans they are placing money with the Stock Brokers at 5 ₱ cent., at which rate most of the old-established firms are well-supplied. As the whole change is the healthy result of the increased movement in general trade, the effect after a week or ten days' experience is rather to strengthen than diminish confidence in business prospects ahead, and in stock values dependent upon a return to something like former activity. A redistribution of the Street interest in several prominent Stocks, consequent in part upon the change referred to, has also tended to improve the general tone of the dealings, besides evidently equalizing more nearly the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts at the Board of Brokers. The following table indicates the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	102¾@102¾
New-York Central	78¾@79¾@78¾@79
New-York and Erie	13¾@13¾
Reading	46@47¾@46
Rock Island	60¾@60¾@61
Michigan Southern	18¾@18¾@18¾
Michigan Southern preferred	45¾@45¾
Michigan Central	50¾@49¾@50¾
Toledo	30¾@30¾@31¼@31¾
Galena	69¼@68¾@68¾
Illinois Central	66¾@66¾@67
Pacific Mail	76¾@79@74@73@79
Panama	116¼@116¾@114¾@115¾
Missouris	84¾@84¾
Virginias	96@96¾
Tennessee	89¾@89¾
Illinois Central Bonds	87@88¾
California Sevens	94¾@94¾
Hudson River	32¾@33¾
Harlem Preferred	40¾@38@40@39¾

The New Federal Stock is being a little more distributed to investment holders, but a sufficient amount is still afloat to render the price sluggish. On Saturday, 102¾ ₱ cent. was paid to fill the orders at the board, and 102¾ was bid at the close, the market manifesting more firmness. The same [illegible] In regard to the Public Debt of Tennessee, we are permitted by one of our leading Bank officers to copy the following recent advices from the Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, President of the Bank of Tennessee, and the fiscal agent of the State:

[illegible] Nashville, Tennessee, Feb. 10, 1859.

The General Assembly of the said State passed an act giving the State aid to a large number of railroads in process of construction, and it was then estimated that if they were all completed, the debt of the State would be about twenty millions, (including indorsements.) Many of these roads had not been commenced when the Legislature met, in 1857, and they repealed so many of the charters as to reduce the prospective liability of the State between five and six millions. The supply of the Bonds lately on your market has been caused by the completion of some of the roads, and there are yet a few roads which are in progress and will be entitled to Bonds when the law is complied with. I may safely say that the whole indebtedness of the State, as the laws now stand, cannot exceed eleven millions, of which the State debt proper exceeds two millions over four millions; the balance of the debt is mainly Bonds loaned to railroads, secured by first mortgage. I may add that it was the settled purpose of the last General Assembly to issue no more Bonds, and to get rid of the prospective liabilities created by former Legislatures, as far as possible, without a violation of the public faith. I think I cannot be mistaken in saying that public opinion corresponds with the action of the last General Assembly, and that there is no reasonable ground for apprehending an increase of the indebtedness of the State. I may further add, that [illegible] stock of a par value, per annum [illegible] by law to be paid by the railroads, which will [illegible] (Save Bonds before maturity.

L. JOHNSON.

The whole Public Debt of Tennessee, by the late return, was about as follows:

Old Debt for Banking, State House, &c.	$4,017,000
Loans to Railroads (the regular Bonds)	6,100,000
Indorsements for Railroads	2,500,000
Total	$12,617,000

The regular 6 ₱ Cents. sold in our market constitute a First and only Mortgage lien upon 410 miles finished Railway, or $10,000 per mile. The indorsed Bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Company, the East Tennessee and Virginia Company, and the City of Memphis, constitute a First Mortgage Lien upon 255 miles of finished railway, *besides the faith of the Companies and* City, principals to the Bonds, and a Sinking Fund *of 2 ₱ cent a year, which runs after five years* from the date of issue.

The dealings in New-York Central since Friday morning last are ex dividend, but we have made our quotations for the whole week as ex dividend, opening equal to 78½, advancing to 79½, receding to 78¼ and finally closing firm at 79@79½ ₱ cent. In New-York and Erie shares the business is not important, nor the fluctuations wide. The traffic of the Company in January settles up $304,707, as against $376,356 the same month last year. The management are understood to have closed a contract with a responsible party for completing the Long Dock improvement by the 1st Dec. next. The Reading movement was quite inconsiderable until Friday, when the quotation of 48¼@49, as it had stood for nearly a week, gave way, and some heavy sales (about 8,000 shares) were pressed at 47¾@47¼@47¼@47. On Saturday, the effect of this sudden fresh demonstration against the Stock was to create a demand for certificates for delivery and to advance the price to 48 ₱ cent. The certificates among the New-York Brokers have been reduced by Philadelphia purchasers to 8,700 shares, of which 3,950 shares stand in the name of a single firm connected with the Philadelphia business. Rock Island Shares have shown increased firmness since Tuesday, when the market took about 3,500 shares at 59½, mostly sold by one house, and then gradually advanced to 61 ₱ cent. at the close on Saturday. In the other Western stocks, it will be noticed that the changes of the week were not very marked. The turn of the speculative contest on Rock Island, without being accounted for by any improvement as yet in the traffic of the line, is in favor of the *Bull* account. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail are nearly as violent as week before last. At one time there were eager sellers on time at 70, and even a fraction below that figure; while at the close, the buyers came in, apparently without limit as to price, and the stock went to 79 ₱ cent. Various surmises were afloat on Saturday, after the delivery of the California and Central American mails, in regard to what has happened or is to happen in either quarter, or at home, or touching the Mail Company, or the price and prospects of their shares. No news, however, was permitted to transpire from the office, if, indeed, anything new had been received, beyond the fact that the confirmation of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty opens two routes to the Mail steamers instead of one, if in fighting VANDERBILT the Company should elect to run a second line in conjunction with WHITE & YELVERTON across Nicaragua. They have the ocean steamers extra to do so, and WHITE has the lake and river boats already on that Isthmus for the transit. Panama shares went down on the news to 114½ ₱ cent., but soon rallied to 115¼@115½ ₱ cent. The effect of the impending competition for the California trade will undoubtedly be to increase, while it cheapens the travel and freight business to and from the Pacific, and, in any event, the heaviest part must necessarily be done over the Panama Railroad. Harlem Preferred fluctuated from 40¾ down to 38, and up again to 40@39¾. Hudson Shares and Harlem Common Stock were comparatively steady. Illinois Central Construction Bonds advanced 1½ ₱ cent. The general market left off firm.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, during the past week, was again quite active in the Import entries, as well as in the sale of Dry Goods, from first hands, to the City and Country jobbers. The total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,905,578, as against $2,028,955 the corresponding week last year. The Customs paid in cash were $659,000, and in Treasury bills $92,000 for the week. The Sub-Treasury balance, though assisted from this quarter, and also by some further settlements for the New Loan, was not quite so high at the close as at the beginning of the week, the Government disbursements being on a liberal scale. The figure stands $8,040,933, as against $8,103,546 at the close of the previous week. The Export of Specie for the week is $361,550, against $48,850 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce, $923,817 against $665,156 same week last year. The receipts of Gold from California, which came to hand on Saturday morning, too late to be counted in the Bank Averages of the week, are $1,319,924, comparing with $1,348,507 same packet last year. The impression on the Street is that the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will show a considerable decrease in the line of Discounts, and a further falling off in the average of Specie, though the Banks will start the week with near a million and a half in vault over the average, acquired from the California arrival and the Sub-Treasury disbursement of Saturday. The last average was $25,991,441.

According to the Custom-house tables which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries at the port of New-York for seven months of the current Treasury year to the 31st of Jan., amounted to...$109,973,000
Add two weeks in February.....12,383,319
Total since July 1.....$122,356,319
Same time in 1858.....114,191,801
Increase since July 1.....$8,164,518

The Custom-house returns of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, (including foreign articles reëxported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are....$32,080,000
Add two weeks in February.....2,226,718
Total since July 1.....$34,306,718
Same time last year.....41,504,478
Decrease this year.....$7,297,754

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York to Jan. 31.....$15,947,000
Add two weeks in February.....968,519
Total since July 1.....$16,915,519
Same time last year.....29,684,120
Decrease since July 1.....$12,768,601

Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, the Stock Auctioneer, has compiled the official returns of the Fire Insurance Companies in this City, made to the State Comptroller and reported to the Legislature. The [illegible]

[illegible]	1851	$150,000	$95,235	$77	
	1824	200,000	41,000	44	
	1827	200,000	47,238	54	
	1851	150,000	100,707	112	
	1853	250,000	82,121	80	
	1806	150,000	26,209	1	
an	1853	200,000	37,803	60	
ey	1849	200,000	83,000	83	
rt	1853	150,000	30,002	31	
n	1824	102,000	96,540	98	
y	1853	200,000	45,000	92	
	1853	210,000	134,825	90	
Ex	1853	200,000	80,752	145	
nwealth	1853	200,000	33,347	83	
ercial	1850	200,000	60,000	80	
	1849	200,000	40,000	60	
	1853	500,000	131,452	271	
ia	1853	300,000	33,000	84	
	1857	150,000	167,455	90	
	1825	150,000	33,500	46	
City	1850	200,000	53,716	57	
ge	1857	150,000	33,000	73	
	1806	300,000	122,556	94	
	1853	200,000	54,463	95	
's Fund	1853	150,000	15,000	23	
's	1825	304,000	67,000	90	
	1853	150,000	73,527	103	
rich	1834	200,000	41,377	45	
	1857	300,000	33,010	45	
	1853	200,000	33,500	44	
Western	1857	1,000,000	861,438	2,479	
	1857	200,000	23,500	43	
	1857	150,000	11,333	27	
	1854	150,000	22,640	53	
	1852	300,000	38,266	58	
	1825	250,000	122,956	174	
	1853	200,000	442,431	803	
dt	1857	200,000	20,061	66	
	1853	150,000	23,200	37	